The Bombay Gazette.

No. 9,993—New Series. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1880.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follows:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
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First insertion .... 8 As. per Line.
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First insertion .... Rs. 5 0
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A line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied. Nonpareil or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

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Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matter as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servant Required, Houses or Lodgings to let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines .... Re. 1-0.
Each succeeding line .... „ 0-8.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Subscription for one Year, *Post Free in India*, Rs. 12. Postage to England, Rs. 6-8.

Price per Copy .... As. 4

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, (Limited)

Will despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "ETHIOPIA," 2,032 Tons, on THURSDAY, 2nd December, 1880, at 3 p.m., calling at Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Coompta, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Beypore, Calicut, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Pondicherry, Madras, Masulipatam, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

THE S. S. CHUPRA 1,944 Tons, on TUESDAY, 30th November, at 4 p.m., calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR CUTCH, MANDAVIE AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. EUPHRATES, 803 Tons, on SATURDAY, 4th December, 1880, at 10 a.m.

FOR RANGOON.

S. S. COLABA, 1,460 Tons, on WEDNESDAY, 1st December, 1880, calling at Cochin and Negapatam.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, MOZAMBIQUE, INHAMBANE, QUILLIMANE, AND DELAGOA BAY.

THE S. S. ASSYRIA, 1,495 Tons, on THURSDAY, 16th December, 1880.

N.B.—EXPORTS.—To save shippers the trouble of clearing and shipping, shipments not exceeding five tons will be received, and Bills of Lading granted in exchange at the Offices of the undersigned.

Railway receipts for packages from up-country should be forwarded to the undersigned, who will undertake clearance and shipment.

IMPORTS.—The undersigned undertake the landing, clearing and delivery in Bombay or forwarding by rail or steamer packages by the Company's Steamers. Bills of Lading and particulars of contents and value should accompany forwarding instructions.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 29th November, 1880. Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION with ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY ... R. RUBATTINO & Co. OF GENOA.

The Regular Steamers leave GENOA on the 28th and BOMBAY on the 1st of each Month.

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.		3rd Class.	
Aden	Rs. [illegible]	Rs. [illegible]	Including Wines.	[illegible]	Without food.
Suez	„ [illegible]	„ [illegible]		[illegible]	
Port Said	„ 380	„ 210		[illegible]	
Messina	„ 500	„ 340		140	
Naples	„ 500	„ 340		140	
Leghorn	„ 500	„ 340		140	
Genoa	„ 500	„ 340		140	
Marseilles	„ 520	„ 350		145	

Children under 3 years, free of charge; Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE of CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Handbooks. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be learnt from the Agent.

Next steamers from Bombay:—

- SUMATRA, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st December, 1880.
- SINGAPORE, to sail on SATURDAY, 1st January, 1881.
- MANILLA, to sail on TUESDAY, 1st February, 1881.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation, and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The Steamers of this Company start precisely at 12 noon. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

First and Second Class Through Railway Tickets, from GENOA and NAPLES to LONDON, are issued here at rates which can be learnt from the undersigned.

Cargo for Barcelona and Odessa can be booked at through-rates.

For Hand-books of information, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent, Rubattino S. N. Company,
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle.

Bombay, 1st November, 1880.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

FORTNIGHTLY BETWEEN

BOMBAY AND LIVERPOOL (VIA MALTA).

THE following sailings have been arranged:—

s.s. CITY OF BALTIMORE.	Sailing about	1st Dec.
s.s. TRENTHAM HALL	do.	16th Dec.
s.s. WISTOW HALL	do.	31st Dec.
s.s. RYDALL HALL	do.	15th Jan.
s.s. SPEKE HALL	do.	29th Jan.

These fast Steamers have been specially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay Trade.

Each Steamer carries a SURGEON and STEWARDESS.

For plans, hand-books of information, and any further particulars apply to

EDWARD BATES & Co. } Agents.
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co. }

Bombay, 23rd Sept., 1880.

ANCHOR LINE OF TRANSATLANTIC, PENINSULAR, MEDITERRANEAN, AND INDIAN STEAMSHIPS.

INDIAN SERVICE between BOMBAY, LIVERPOOL, and MEDITERRANEAN.

	Commanders	Tons.	H.P.	Noml.
s.s. HISPANIA	James Laird	3300	400	4th Dec.
s.s. MACEDONIA	Thos Martin	2272	486	8th do.
s.s. INDIA	Geo. H. Read	2289	500	22nd do.
s.s. ASSYRIA	Thos J. Knox	1623	424	5th Jan.
s.s. OLYMPIA	John Craig	2050	424	19th do.
s.s. BRITANNIA	R. Hutchinson	3060	400	6th Feb.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

s.s. HISPANIA	James Laird	3300	400 about	4th Dec.
s.s. INDIA	Thos H. Read	2289	500	22nd do.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES OR GENOA DIRECT.

s.s. MACEDONIA	Thos Martin	2272	686	8th Dec.
s.s. ASSYRIA	Thos J. Knox	1623	424	5th Jan.
s.s. OLYMPIA	John Lang	2050	424	19th Jan.

These Steamers have been specially fitted for the Indian Trade, and have accommodation for a large number of Saloon Passengers.

Each Steamer carries a SURGEON and STEWARDESS.

Fare through to New York .... Rs. 600
„ Liverpool .... „ 500
„ Marseilles and Genoa .... „ 450
„ Naples .... „ 400

For plans, hand-books of information, and for any further information apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay.

N.B.—The New York passages are booked in connection with the Company's Atlantic Mail Service, either from Greenock or from London.

There are weekly sailings from either place.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM to SOUTHAMPTON, BRINDISI, VENICE, MARSEILLES, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA, AND GIBRALTAR.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched as above:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1880.
— MONGOLIA	2833	530	E. M. Edmond, R. N. R.	4th Dec.
s. VERONA	3116	600	E. Ashdown	11th „
— THIBET	2593	400	W. R. Jordan	18th „
s. ROSETTA	3500	700	A. E. Barlow	25th „
				1881.
— MALWA	2959	500	W. Thomson	1st Jan.
s. ANCONA	3094	600	E. G. Stead	8th „
— TEHERAN	2589	400	E. Stewart	15th „
s. AUSTRALIA	3664	600	G. F. Cates	22nd „
— KASHGAR	2621	450	S. F. Cole	29th „
s. MIRZAPORE	3887	600	A. Parish	5th Feb.
— SUMATRA	2188	450	R. F. Briscal	12th „
s. RAVENNA	3340	700	G. Lee	19th „
— SURAT	3142	530	W. E. Breeze	26th „
s. VERONA	3116	600	E. Ashdown	5th Mar.
— MONGOLIA	2833	530	E. M. Edmond	12th „
s. ROHILLA	3464	700	W. Barratt	19th „
— TEHERAN	2589	400	E. Stewart	26th „

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (s) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1880.
LOMBARDY	2723	450	J. B. Chapman	3rd Dec.
RAVENNA	3340	700	G. Lee	17th „
ZAMBESI	2131	370	A. Symons	31st „
				1881.
KHIVA	2609	450	T. Alderton	14th Jan.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock-Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

Return Tickets at reduced rates, available for 3 months, are now issued:—

From Bombay to Brindisi or Venice and back .... Rs. 950
Do. do. with option of travelling one way *via* Southampton .... Rs. 1,000

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Do. to Galle (available for 2 months)	150	75
Do. to Penang and Singapore (do)	450	255

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 20th Nov., 1880.

P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.

MELBOURNE EXHIBITION.

SPECIAL FIRST CLASS RETURN TICKETS, available for SIX MONTHS, will be issued to Passengers visiting the Exhibition by the steamer of the 4th June and subsequent fortnightly steamers, at the REDUCED FARE of RUPEES SIX HUNDRED.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 20th Nov., 1880.

STEAM TO LONDON.

TO SAIL ABOUT 8TH DECEMBER.

MR. ALFRED HOLT'S fast Steamer "ORESTES," 2,050 tons Reg., 300 H. P. nominal, J. K. WEBSTER, commander, will be DESPATCHED as above.

This Steamer has splendid accommodation for a large number of passengers.

For rates and further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO., Agents.

STEAM TO HONGKONG *VIA* COLOMBO, PENANG, & SINGAPORE.

THE Co.'s S. S. HUNGARIAN, Captain G. Doncich, will be DESPATCHED as above positively on the 29th December, 1880. For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., &c., apply to

J. JANNI,
Agent, A. H. Lloyd's S. N. Co.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Nov 29, 1880.

TEA—SPRING CROP, 1880.

MORTON & Co. have received at their EMPORIUM (the First and Original Establishment of its kind) this year's Spring Crop TEAS of some of the *Select* and well-known Plantations in the Kangra Valley. Early orders from constituents are solicited.

MORTON & CO.,
Sole Agents of Holta Tea Co., Ld., and other Plantations 21, Church Gate Street.

ALL PERSONS having CLAIMS against, or being INDEBTED to, the ESTATE of the late Lieut.-Colonel A. G. DAUBENY, H. M.'s 2-7th Fusiliers, are requested to communicate with the undersigned within one month from date, after which period no claims against the Estate can be entertained.

F. C. KEYSER, Major, H.M.'s 2-7th Fusiliers,
President, Committee of Adjustment.

Kandahar, 27th November, 1880.

RIMMEL'S CHOICE PERFUMERY.—Ihlang-Ihlang, Jockey Club, Vanda and other Perfumes, Toilet Vinegar of world-wide celebrity, Toilet Water, Lavender Water, Florida Water, Eau de Cologne, Lime Juice and Glycerine for the Hair, Honey, Windsor, Tilia, Transparent Coal-tar, and other Toilet Soaps, Violet and Rice Powder, Aquadentine for the Teeth, Aromatic Ozonizer, a natural Air Purifier, &c. Sold by all Perfumers and Chemists. Registered Trade Mark—an Heraldic Rose, 96, Strand, 128, Regent-Street, and 24, Cornhill, London; 9, Boulevard des Capucines, Paris.

TELEGRAPH HOME REMITTANCES—TELEGRAPH PRIVATE CODE.

THE Undersigned, in addition to the ordinary manner of effecting Home Remittances by Drafts, also telegraph payments at current rates of Exchange, to be made at once in any part of the United Kingdom.

They are also prepared to place their present Telegraph Code at the service of Residents in India and correspondents at Home, and to add such names, addresses, and paragraphs of any length or purport as may be desired, whereby these can be telegraphed at a greatly reduced cost. Minimum charge for messages, including names and addresses when registered, 2 words. The Code now in use has thousands of words, each one representing sentences on almost all conceivable subjects likely to be required to telegraph between the two countries. No registration fee charged. Secresy guaranteed.

Every information and assistance afforded on application, personally or by letter.

Wm. WATSON & CO.'S ANGLO-INDIAN AGENCY,
28, Apollo Street, Bombay, and 27, Leadenhall Street, London, E. C.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

AN AUCTION SALE of old and surplus Stores at the B. B. & C. I. Railway Stores Depot, Parell.

Messrs. MENESSE & Co. have received instructions to submit to Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 15th December, and the following days at 1 p.m. on each day, until the whole is disposed of at the B. B. & C. I Railway Stores Depot, Parell.

A quantity of old and surplus stores consisting of axes, bolts, nuts, cash-boxes, tin cans, padlocks, sponge, augers, wooden and iron blocks, chain, crab winches, scrap timber, packing cases, scrap iron and steel, waggon and lorry axles, and a number of miscellaneous articles.

On THURSDAY, the 2nd December, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual weekly Auction Sale at their rooms of a quantity of Grey and colored Piece-goods Twist, &c.

10 Cases coloured Prints.
4 „ Trousering cloth.
1 „ Flannel.
2 „ White Cambric.
5 Bales Grey Shirtings.
7 do. Grey Dhooties.
1 Case Westphalia Hams.

A few cases of Madeira Wine, on account of the underwriters.

E. S. R.—66,46,70, 4 chests Hyson Green Tea, damaged by salt water.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 30th November, 1880.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,

No. 4, FORBES STREET.

BONA-FIDE.

On MONDAY, the 6th December, at 12 o'clock precisely, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at 81, Breach Candy, the valuable and handsome French-polished mahogany and blackwood household furniture, platedware, crockery and glassware, a sweet-toned mahogany grand piano by Collard and Collard in excellent order and almost as good as new, a first-rate full-sized slate billiard table by Thurston, with lamps, balls, cues, spare cushions, and a new spare cloth, oil paintings, water colour drawings and sketches of local views and places of interest in the neighbourhood, oleographs, rich Japanese and China vases, a large number of valuable bronzes, an English-built four-seated open carriage, a large collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., the property of John Macfarlane, Esq.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

N. B.—The plants will be sold at 6-30 a. m. on the same day.

BONA-FIDE.

On TUESDAY, the 7th December next, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at 60, Gowalia Tank Road, Cumballa Hill, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, a mahogany grand square piano by John Broadwood and Sons, first-rate pictures and oleographs, rich table ornaments, bronze and China vases, &c., &c., the property of Alfred Baylis, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view four days before the sale.

BONA-FIDE.

On THURSDAY, the 9th December, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Tudor Company's Ice House, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, a sweet toned mahogany grand piano, by John Broadwood and Sons, firstrate pictures and oleographs, table ornaments, a handsome Victoria phæton, a handsome English-built mail-phæton, a pair of fast trotting chesnut Arab horses, sets of single and double harness, &c., &c., the property of C. H. Ives, Esq.

The property will be on view four days before the sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 30th November, 1880.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

Lessees and Managers .... { Mr. Geo. NORVILLE. Mr. Geo CROFTON.

Stage Manager .... Mr. J. BURTON.
Musical Director .... Mr. DUDLEY WYATT.
Scenic Artist .... Herr M. FREYBERGER.

Season 1880-81.

UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE OF H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

TO-NIGHT, TUESDAY.
EXTRA PERFORMANCE,
RUTH'S ROMANCE AND LA! SONNAMBULA!

WEDNESDAY.
NEW COMEDY,
MARRIED IN HASTE.

THURSDAY.
OUR BOYS.
First appearance of
MR. FRANK STUART.

SATURDAY.
BURLESQUE,
NYMPH OF THE LURLEY BERG.

The PLAN of the HOUSE may be seen, and SEATS secured, at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.'s from 10 A. M. till 6 P. M. daily.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Private Box to hold eight .... Rs. 32.
Do. do. four .... „ 16.
Orchestra Stalls .... „ 4.
Pit Stalls .... „ 2.
Back Seats .... Annas 8.

Doors open at 8-30. The Performance will begin at 9 p.m. punctually.

GEO. NORVILLE, Business Manager.

ESTABLISHED 1840.
SIMPSON & Co.,
COACH-BUILDERS AND HARNESS-MANUFACTURERS,
201, MOUNT ROAD, MADRAS,
BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO
H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.

BAROUCHES, LANDAUS, BROUGHAMS, STANHOPES, DOG-CARTS, BUGGIES, &c., and every description of conveyance built to order from the most modern designs. Harness to match above in silver-plated, brass, and japanned mountings, and every requirement for the Coach-house and Stable.

'XMAS AND NEW YEAR CARDS.
THE LARGEST AND BEST ASSORTMENT IN BOMBAY.
From Annas Two and upwards.

Note.—The next Brindisi Mail will reach England on or before 'Xmas Day.

COOPER & CO., FORT, BOMBAY.

JAMAICA RUM.

JUST LANDED, a consignment of TREACHER and Co.'s celebrated Fine Old JAMAICA RUM.

In cases of 1 doz., Cash, Rs. 22-8.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

STILTON CHEESES.

REGULAR SHIPMENTS now coming forward by the P. and O. Mail-Steamers. Orders solicited.

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

ZOEDONE. ZOEDONE.

TREACHER & Co., Limited.

JUST LANDED IN PRIME CONDITION.

BASS' BEER IN WOOD... Rs. 78-0 per hogshead.
BASS' BEER IN WOOD... Rs. 78-0 per hogshead.
BASS' BEER IN WOOD... Rs. 78-0 per hogshead.
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BASS' BEER IN WOOD... Rs. 78-0 per hogshead.
BASS' BEER IN WOOD... Rs. 78-0 per hogshead.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.

TRICHINOPOLY CHEROOTS AND CIGARS.

PREPARED expressly for TREACHER & Co, Limited, from finest, selected and thoroughly matured Tobacco, and acknowled to be the cheapest and best Smokes procurable.

		Cash prices,
NOBLE'S Cheroot shape, without straw, per box of 100	Rs.	1 12
DAWSON'S Cheroot shape, with straw	do.	1 12
THOMSON'S, Cheroot shape, with straw	do.	1 12
DINDIGUL'S Cheroot shape, with straw	do.	2 0
HAVANNAH'S Cigar shape	do.	2 0
TREACHER'S GEMS, Cigar shape, per box of 50		1 0
TREACHER'S MUSTER, barrel shape	do.	1 2

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

KOPF'S SOUPS & VEGETABLES.

(Regular shipments now coming forward.)

	Cash Prices. Rs. as.
Consolidated Pea Soup, per doz. tins...	1 8
Consolidated Erbswurst „ ...	1 8
Consolidated Hotch-Potch „ ...	3 0
Consolidated Scotch Broth „ ...	3 0
Compressed Vegetables „ ...	1 8
Concentrated Beef Tea, per tin	1 8
Kopf's Essence of Beef „	2 4

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

NOTICE.

ORIENTAL SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the SECOND and FINAL CALL of Rupees sixty per each new share of Rs. 125 is made PAYABLE to the Company on WEDNESDAY, the 1st December next.

Shareholders paying the amount of the call before the 1st December will be allowed interest thereon at the rate of nine per cent. per annum from the date of payment up to the 1st December.

Interest at the rate of nine per cent per annum will be charged on all calls remaining unpaid on 1st December.

Shareholders are requested to produce the RECEIPT of the FIRST CALL of Rs. 65 issued to them when paying the second call.

By order of the Board of Directors,
JEHANGIR EDULJEE DAVAR,
Secretary.

Bombay, 13th November, 1880.

JUST UNPACKED AT THE DEPOT OF READY-MADE CLOTHES

A SPLENDID AND ADMIRABLY WELL-ASSORTED CONSIGNMENT OF TROWSERS of the lightest diagonal cloth, of very neat patterns and fashionable cut, deliciously cool and comfortable.

We have also received some Panama-cloth and light Cashmere Suits, which combine the best qualities desirable in a Gentleman's Garment.

S. GREENBLATT AND CO.,
No. 25, MEADOW STREET, OPPOSITE TREACHER'S BUILDING, BOMBAY.

THE CHOICEST INDIAN TEAS

ARE those grown on the Estates of the Kousanie Tea Company, Limited, situated in the District originally selected by the Government of India for inaugurating the growth of Tea in India. These Teas are noted for boldness of leaf and fulness of flavour, and for superiority of quality have been awarded

Ten Medals and Ten Prizes at Exhibitions in India, England, and Paris.

	Cash Prices.		Cash Prices.
Kousanie Mixture .... 2 lb. pkt.	Rs. 3 4	Finest Pekoe .... 2 lb. pkt.	Rs. 3 4
Ditto .... 5 lb. catty	„ 8 0	Green Hyson .... 1 lb. pkt.	„ 1 14
Fine Souchong .... 2 lb. pkt.	„ 3 4	Treacher's Own Mixture .... 2 lb. pkt.	„ 2 8
Ditto .... 5 lb. catty	„ 8 0	Household Tea, a broken leaf, per lb.	0 12

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY:

TREACHER & COMPANY, LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

RUGS, MAUDS, BLANKETS, SHEETS, PILLOWS, &C.,

FOR RAIL, DAK OR GENERAL USE.

	Rs. a.
THE ORIENTAL, a Capital Rug for the Districts, Long and Wide, Soft and Warm, in a variety of colours; the best value in India ..	14 0 / 16 0
THE AUSTRIAN, made from the best wool, in a variety of cheerful colours; a first-rate Carriage Rug ..	22 0 / 24 0 / 26 0
THE SANDRINGHAM, one of the lightest Rugs made, very warm, in a variety of neat colours, reversible, most suitable for a Lady ..	36 0 / 40 0
THE CAMPAIGN RUG, fitted with air-pillow in corner, which can be used at pleasure ..	25 0
SCOTCH MAUDS, a large variety in plain colours, Heather Mixtures, Shepherd, and Fancy Checks	26 0 / 30 0 / 35 0 / 40 0

BLANKETS.

	Rs. a.
Real Whitney, made from the finest Wool .. per pair.	26 0
Extra Large, Superior quality .. „	31 0
Fine Scarlet, Fast Dye .. „	24 0
Extra Large „ .. „	32 0

SHEETS,
WASHED AND HEMMED, READY FOR USE.

	Inches wide		
Horrocks's Best Twilled Cotton, very durable	72	per pair	9 8
	90	„	11 8
Pillow Cases	..	each	1 4
Toilet Covers, fine Marcella, fringed Ends		Re. 1-4 Re. 1-8 and	1 12

PILLOWS.

Best English Horse Hair ..	7 0
„ „ Feather, thoroughly cleared ..	7 0

DISCOUNT.—TWO ANNAS IN THE RUPEE FOR READY MONEY.

HOAR & CO., OUTFITTERS, BOMBAY.

LADIES' GENERAL FRENCH OUTFITTING WAREHOUSE.

MEIFFRE NEVEU & CO.,
MILLINERS AND DRESS-MAKERS
BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT
TO
LADY FERGUSSON.

JUST RECEIVED
TAM O'SHANTEE HATS.
GRANDMOTHER'S BONNETS.
JERSEYS IN ALL COLOURS.
READYMADE COSTUMES.

AUX VILLES DE FRANCE,
RAMPART ROW AND CHURCH GATE STREET.

REQUISITES FOR TRAVELLERS IN INDIA.

PATENT TRAVELLING ICE-BOX.

For carrying small quantities of Pure Block-ice for the Table and in which Ice can be preserved for a considerable time.

It is indispensable for the journey through from Bombay to Calcutta and up-country. Size 17 inches by 13½ inches by 13 inches; can be easily placed under the seat of a railway carriage; when not required for Ice it can be easily filled with the Traveller's effects.

A Box to contain about 14lbs. of Ice, with Leather Strap and Tap to draw off the cold water, Rs. 25. Smaller size, Rs. 20.

ENGLISH PICNIC-BASKETS.
STRONG WICKER-BASKETS, WITH DIVISIONS AND STRAPS.

No. 1, with Tin for Provisions, Wicker-covered Bottle, and Drinking-cup. Size 9½ by 9½ by 5. Rs. 10.

No. 2 contains two Wicker-covered Bottles and Tumblers, Tin Box, two Cruets, Pickle-jar, two China Plates, and two Knives and Forks. Size 17 by 12½ by 6½. Price Rs. 20.

THE TRAVELLER'S CAMP-CASE AND PORTABLE COMPANION.

This ingenious and useful contrivance consists of a strong Morocco Double Case, containing an enclosed Drinking-cup, a closing Dinner-knife, a Corkscrew, a closing Fork, a closing Dessert-spoon, a small Cylinder divided into three parts for Salt, Pepper, and Mustard. Cash Price, Rs. 18.

Folding Knife and Fork per pair, Rs. 2.

THE ECONOMIC PORTABLE COOKING-DISH.

Cooks Chops, Steaks, Fish, Eggs, &c., in Ten Minutes, without the use of Oil, Spirits, or Charcoal. No expense is needed for Fuel, as small pieces of crumpled paper are sufficient to Cook a Chop in Ten Minutes. Rs. 4.

THE ECONOMIC TEA-KETTLE AND DISH COMBINED.

On the same principle as the above, with the addition of a Kettle. Water may be boiled in Three Minutes by the combustion of pieces of crumpled paper. Rs. 7.

THE AMERICAN POCKET-STOVE.

A very portable article. It can be carried in a Gentleman's Pocket or a Lady's Reticule, and enables the possessor to obtain Boiling Water in a few minutes, night or day, without annoyance or trouble; also to prepare Tea, Coffee, Cocoa, &c., in five minutes, and boil Eggs, Milk, Rice, Potatoes, Stews, Chops, Chickens, or other Provisions; to prepare Beef-tea, Soups, &c. It is very convenient for Travellers by land and sea, or for Camp use. Price of the Apparatus complete, Rs. 5.

ECLIPSE COOKING-STOVE.

Complete with Stove, Kettle, Saucepan, and Frypan, Rs. 12.

Medium-sized Stoves with Oven, &c., Rs. 20. Large Stoves with Oven, &c., Rs. 30.

RAILWAY CANDLE READING-LAMP, Rs. 6.

FOLDING CANDLE-LAMP, Rs. 4.

THE ASHANTEE POCKET-HAMMOCK.

Forms a Luxurious Bed, Couch, or Seat. It supports every part of the body evenly and completely, and the rest in it is surprisingly enjoyable and refreshing. From Rs. 12.

POCKET-FILTER.

As supplied to every soldier in the Abyssinian Army and the Ashantee Expedition. Each Filter, in neat flat case, about 2¼ in. diameter by about 1½ in. in thickness; weight about 8 ounces. Complete in case, with cord to hang over the shoulder, Price Rs. 4 0

"LE RAFRAICHISSOIR PARISIEN." PARISIAN NEW BOTTLE-COOLER. Cash Price, Rs. 2 each; or Rs. 11 for half-a-dozen; or Rs. 21 per dozen.

LEATHER-COVERED BRANDY-FLASKS, WITH SCREW-TOP, AND METAL DRINKING-CUP.

½ pint size ...... Rs. 1 8 | 1 pint size ...... Rs. 2 8
¾ „ ...... „ 2 0 | 1½ „ ...... „ 3 0

ARMY AND NAVY DRINKING-CUPS.

Which consist of a Tumbler and of a Wine and Champagne Cup combined. The combined Cup fits compactly into the Tumbler, and is richly electro-silvered and plated on Nickel-Silver, with engine-turned body and richly gilt inside. Cash price, Rs. 35.

Britannia Metal, Silver-plated	Rs. 11 0
Folding Cup, each Rs. 2 and	„ 5 0
Electro-plated ½ pint Mug	„ 3 8
Nest of Drinking-cups	„ 20 0
Pewter Drinking-cups	„ 1 12

FANS IN GREAT VARIETY, from Re. 1.

PLAYING-CARDS, from Re. 1-8 per pack.

MAGIC INKSTAND, produces ink instantly by the addition of a little water, from Re. 1.

LEATHER-COVERED POCKET-INKSTAND, in great variety, from Rs. 2-8.

S. ROSE AND Co., 9, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

CAMPAIGN KEYLESS WATCHES.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.,
BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

In Open Crystal face cases...	...	... Rs.	25 0 0
In Hunting cases	...	... „	30 0 0
In Half-Hunting cases	...	... „	35 0 0

Two years' guarantee. Sent post free to every Station in India.

MESSRS. FAVRE, LEUBA & Co. beg to draw particular attention to the above watches, and confidently recommend them to every person who wants to buy a watch: CHEAP, STRONG, and GOOD.

These watches are of moderate size, in an extremely well-made and tight-shutting German Silver case. The movement is protected inside by a glass dome.

The movement has a Patent Lever Escapement, built on the soundest scientific principles.

The watches are keyless, and the hands are set also through the keyless mechanism, so that there is no necessity of opening the watch.

The watches have a second hand.

The figures of the dial and the hands are left extra bold, so that the time can be seen instantly on a glance at the dial, and in nearly complete darkness.

The watch, as a whole, combines strength with all the conditions necessary to good time-keeping.

This watch has proved a complete success as a CAMPAIGN WATCH, and its usefulness is recognised by the daily increasing demand from all quarters of our Army in the field.

To Shikaries, Sportsmen, &c., these watches will prove to stand any amount of rough usage and handling.

We guarantee riding will not effect the working of these watches.

We dare confidently say that these watches, if treated with ordinary care, and cleaned once every two years, will give a 15 years' good service.

Every watch is fitted in a wooden case, in which will be found a spare glass, and a spare mainspring.

We receive now regular shipments of these watches by each mail, and every order can for the future be executed by return post.

Only watches that have been examined and timed are despatched on orders.

2 years' guarantee. Packing and postage free.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.,
BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

N.B.—In order to protect our watches from inferior articles brought on the market under similar names, we engrave our name, or stamp our name, on all of them.

Illustrated Catalogues giving details of our enormous stock of pocket Watches, Clocks &c., sent free on application.

Our new Illustrated Catalogue for the coming season will appear shortly.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CONCERT
AT
TEMPLE BAR.
THIS EVENING AT 9 P. M.
BALCONY Re. 1.
BY REFRESHMENT TICKET.

APOLLO GARDENS.
HERR BITTERSMANN'S
BAND WILL PLAY AT 6 THIS EVENING.
ADMISSION FREE.

A GRAND EVENING CONCERT,
UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF
H. E. THE GOVERNOR,
IN AID OF THE FUNDS OF THE
INDO-BRITISH INSTITUTION,
will be held in the
TOWN HALL
ON TUESDAY, 14TH DECEMBER,
at 9 o'clock.

Reserved seats and tickets of admission may be secured at Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., where a plan of the Hall may be seen.

BOMBAY TRACT AND BOOK SOCIETY.

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR CARDS, an immense variety at the cheapest rates.

PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS, in different sizes and styles of binding, from .... Rs. 3-0 to Rs. 15-0

SCRAP ALBUMS from .... „ 1-8 to „ 10-2

CHURCH-SERVICES, COMMON-PRAYERS, BIRTH-DAY BOOKS, TALES, ADVENTURES, &c., &c., in elegant bindings, well adapted for Christmas and New Year presents.

COMMISSARIAT.

SUPPLY of HIRED BUGGIES, &c., and HAMALLAGE under Schedule No. 36 to the Commissariat Department, Bombay, and BUTTER, MILK, CHICKENS, and EGGS under Schedule No. 37 to the Commissariat Department, Bombay, Poona, Ahmednagur, Belgaum, Ahmedabad, Deesa, Mhow, Neemuch, Nusseerabad, Kurrachee, and Hydrabad for the year 1881-82.

Tenders will be received by the Executive Commissariat Officers at the abovementioned Stations on 16th December, 1880, at 1 p.m.

Forms of Tenders and Schedules, with further particulars, can be had on application at either of the above offices.

E. OSTREHAN, Major,
For Acting Commissary General.
Commissary General's Office, Bombay, 22nd Nov., 1880.

TREACHER'S CHERRY-BRANDY,

MADE from selected Kent Morellas, is of its kind the finest Liqueur imported.

Cash Rs. 2-12 per bottle.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld

LOCH FYNE HERRINGS.

A SHIPMENT of these Fish, so much prized in Scotland, has come to hand in first-rate condition.

KEGS containing 5 to 6 doz. Fish ... Cash Rs. 7 0
FIRKINS „ 11 to 12 „ „ ... „ Rs. 13 0

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.

HIGHLAND OAT-CAKES,
Cash Re. 1-8 per tin.
FINEST LOAF GINGERBREAD,
Cash Re. 0-8 and 1 each.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

OLD IRON RAILS.

THE Agent is prepared to receive at the Company's Offices, Elphinstone Circle up to 1 p.m. on FRIDAY, the 7th January next, TENDERS for the PURCHASE of any quantity up to 5,000 tons of old useless RAILS.

The Rails to be sold are of various sections, and will be taken from the lots now lying on the Company's premises, Wari Bunder, Mazagon, Bombay, where they may be viewed on application to the Wharf Superintendent.

Offers must specify the quantity required and the rates per ton weighed over on the Spot. Delivery will be made by the Company into barges to be provided and placed by the purchaser alongside the bunder or wharf.

The tender must specify the time within which delivery will be taken of the whole quantity of Rails tendered for, and the person whose tender is accepted will be required to pay to the Company the price of each lot from time to time as delivery is taken of the rails, but the whole quantity must be paid for within the time specified as above in the Tender.

The Agent reserves the right to reject any or all of the Tenders.

ALFRED KING, Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Office, Byculla, 30th November, 1880.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—No exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

HAMILTON'S.—For cleanliness and comfort I have met with no Hotel in India to be compared with it.—R. MOODIE, Surgeon, I.M.S. (Retired.)

C. M. THOMAS, CONSULTING MINING ENGINEER, Eldon Road, opposite the High Court, Bombay having had 40 years' experience in the great Metallic Zones of Cornwall, Devon, the Principality of Wales, Spain, and Portugal, &c., is prepared to advise in the selection of Mineral Properties, and to inspect and report upon them.

SHEPHERD & Co.—STEAMERS for BANCOTE, MAPOOL, and DASGAUM have been STOPPED for a short time.

WANTED, a situation by a Plate-Layer; over twenty years' experience; good certificates can be forwarded. Apply R. E. H., care of Post Office, Deesa.

NERBUDDA COAL and IRON Co., Limited.—*Mechanical Engineer.*—This post has been FILLED UP.

GENERAL MEETING, ASIATIC SOCIETY, THIS AFTERNOON (Tuesday), at 5 p. m., to settle the List of Periodicals for 1881.

TO LET.—Suites of APARTMENTS at Albion Place, Byculla, near Victoria Gardens, convenient to Rail and Tram. Rents Rs. 25, 30, and 35.

FOR SALE.—Engines, Pumps, all sorts of Work-shop Tools and Machines in stock at the Machine Depot, 13, Baboola Tank Road.—P. D. Framjee.

ART POTTERY.—SUITED for CHRISTMAS PRESENTS. Address to the clerk in charge, Sir J. J. School of Art, Esplanade, Bombay.

JUST RECEIVED, a further supply of Ladies' Black and Grey Plush GAINSBOROUGH HATS, Rs. 9 each.—Badham, Pile and Co., Bombay.

JUST RECEIVED, a fresh supply of Ladies' French Kid SHOES, Rs. 8-8 per pair; Kid Button BOOTS, Rs. 9-8 per pair.—Badham, Pile and Co., Bombay.

FOR SALE.—ITALIAN CHESTNUTS, new and fine, just received, at 4 annas a seer, at Noor Mahomed Ahmed, Fruit-seller, near Jackras Musjid.

CHRISTMAS CARDS.—The largest selection of CHRISTMAS CARDS in Bombay is to be had at S. P. C. K. DEPOT, Mrs. Medley's, Meadow St.

THE Little Wanzer sewing-machine is the best and cheapest sewing-machine known, and can only be had from John Roberts & Co. Particulars on application.

'XMAS and New Year Greeting Cards.—Series 1 doz beautifully assorted Cards—post free, inland, on receipt of Rs. 2. Caxton Printing Works, Bombay.

LOST, a BUNDLE containing six invoices and a letter, between Rampart Row and Custom House. Whoever brings to *Gazette* office will be rewarded.

CLERK WANTED; must write a good hand, and be a correct Copyist. Salary to commence, Rs. 20. Address in own handwriting to H., at the *Bombay Gazette*.

A SQUARE PIANO by SCHEIDMAYER and SOEHNE, in perfect order, with case, 550. A light strong BULLOCK-COACH, moveable top, as good as new, with BULLOCKS, 500. W. J., Lingsugur, Deccan.

BEST FRESH ITALIAN APPLES, in excellent condition, in Boxes of six dozen, at Rs. 3 per box; also in boxes of about 300, at Rs. 10 per box. Apply to the Godown-keeper of Messrs. F. Muraglia and Co., Apollo Bunder, Bombay.

TO BE LET, FURNISHED for five months certain, with possession from 6th prox. the large Upper Storied BUNGALOW on the Ridge known as Malabar Castle. Rent Rs. 250 and occupier's taxes. Apply to P. BYRAMJEE, Meadows Street.

FOR SALE, A COLLECTION OF LEGISLATIVE ACTS, comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price Rs. 5, interleaved Rs. 6-8.—Apply at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

MALAGA and MUSCATEL RAISINS, FIGS (dried), CRYSTALISED FRUITS (in perfection), at PEARSE'S, 22, Apollo Street, and 23, Rampart Row.

NOTICES.

COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, OOTACAMUND, NILGIRI HILLS.

Principal.—Revd. R. W. METCALFE, M. A. (Honours), St. John's Coll. Camb.

Assisted by A. W. SEWART, Esq., B. A. (Honours), St. John's Coll. Camb.

A SELECT DAY and BOARDING SCHOOL for SONS of EUROPEAN GENTLEMEN. Next term will commence January 15. For terms, &c., apply to the PRINCIPAL.

MADAM DANSK,
MILLINER AND DRESSMAKER.

HAS JUST OPENED a new MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT at No. 3, Meadow Street, and begs to inform the ladies of Bombay that she is prepared to undertake dressmaking in all its branches, having secured the services of an experienced dressmaker and cutter, who has been in the business for many years. Ladies' own materials made up with the greatest dispatch.

20th November, 1880.

ARCHER, LEVEY & Co.,
GENERAL MINING AGENTS,
24, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY,

Are prepared to transact business of every description connected with Mining in the Indian Empire.

DEHRA DOON TEAS,
DIRECT FROM THE GARDEN OF THE ANNFIELD TEA COMPANY,
PURE, FRAGRANT, AND IN PRICE MODERATE.

AGENT FOR BOMBAY PRESIDENCY,
MIRZA ABDUL HOSAIN,
26, Apollo Street, Bombay.

NOW READY.

THE FOURTH BOOK OF PALGRAVE'S GOLDEN TREASURY of the best Songs and Lyrical Poems in the English Language. Edited, with copious explanatory and illustrative Notes, by PETER PETERSON, M. A., Educational Department, Bombay. 280 pp. 16mo. super royal, cloth boards. Educational Society's Press, Byculla, Bombay. Price Rs. 2-4, Postage extra. To be had also of Messrs. Thacker & Company, and the principal Booksellers.

ANGLO-INDIAN SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE TO DEBENTURE-HOLDERS.

THE HOLDERS of MORTGAGE DEBENTURES in the above Company are requested to PRESENT the same on due date FOR PAYMENT (after which interest will cease).

By Order of the Local Committee,
R. RUSTOMJEE R. WADYA,
Acting Secretary in Bombay.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE of H. E. the GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.—MUGONDASS PUHOOMULL begs to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of Bombay and of the Mofussil that he has OPENED a SHOP in No. 4, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay and has always ready on hand embroidered works of Sind, China, Mooltan, Madras, Cashmere, and Delhi—such as Shawls, Cloaks, Handkerchiefs, Cushions, Dress Silk of all kinds, &c., &c., and also Silver and Gold Delhi, Trichinopoly, Cashmere, and Bombay Jewellery, Diamond Rings, Mooltan and Eran Carpets, and Bombay, Surat, and Vizagapatam Work-boxes, Mooredabad and Benares Works, Moorshedabad Ivory Toys, and Cashmere, Copper, and Gold-gilt vessels of the new varieties, &c., &c.

All the above articles are warranted to be of the best manufacture, and are especially made for presents to friends in Europe.

N. B.—Orders from Out-stations will be promptly carried out on Moderate Terms.

CHINCHPOOGLY STEAM PATENT ROPE-WALK.

ROPES, best quality Patent Manillas; Hemp, Oiled and Unoiled; Europe Hemp, Tarred; Coir Oiled and Unoiled; Lines; Twines, &c.

Manufactured of all sizes under European Superintendence, and Test Notes granted when required.

Tarpaulins, plain, oiled, tarred, or painted, warranted not to crack or stick together, also supplied from the Rope-Walk.

The price for Manilla Ropes is Rs. 27-8-0 per Cwt. For further information, apply to

HEPTOOLA, SHAIK, ADAM & Co.
No. 6, Apollo Street.

THE Undersigned have FOR SALE the following, Messrs. CURTIS & HARVEY'S GUNPOWDER:—

F	Rs. 11 per barrel		lbs. each
F F	11-8	do.	do.
F F F	12	do.	do.
F	lb. tin 9 per dozen lbs.		
F F	do.	9	do.
F F F	do.	10	do.
F ½	do.	10	do.
F F	do.	10	do.
F F F	do.	11	do.

The above prices are subject to 2 per cent. discount.

No. 6, 1 lb. cannister at Rs. 45 per case of 25lbs., nett cash.

Blasting Powder Rs. 8-8-0 per barrel of 25 lbs.

HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM & Co., Sole Agents.
May 16, 1879. No. 6, Apollo Street, Fort.

ELECTRIC LIGHT.

INDIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY, Ld.
BRANCH OF THE SOCIETE GENERALE D' ELECTRICITE OF PARIS.

THIS Company is now prepared to undertake the LIGHTING, temporarily or permanently, of Streets, Squares, Gardens, Palaces, Town Halls, Concert or Assembly Rooms, Durbar Halls, Railway Stations, Workshops, Factories, Mills, Press-houses, Docks, Jetties, Bridges, Towers, Beacons, Light-houses, Steamers, and any place where nightwork is carried on.

The light is further specially suited for Nautches, Marriage Fêtes, Fairs, Balls and such entertainments.

Estimates will be forwarded on application to the CHIEF ENGINEER, care of

Messrs. PEEL, CASSELS, & Co.,
Bombay.

THE ALBERT MILLS COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held at its Registered Office, No. 17, Church Gate Street, on WEDNESDAY, the 8th proximo, at 3 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of confirming the following SPECIAL RESOLUTION, which was adopted at the Extraordinary General Meeting held on the 20th instant:—

"That Messrs M. S. Gubbay and Co. be, and they are hereby, appointed Secretaries and Agents of the Company, and that they shall, as such Secretaries and Agents, have, under the control and supervision of the Directors, full power and authority to give such orders and directions, and to enter into such contracts and agreements, as they may in their discretion think fit for the necessary and ordinary purposes of the business of the Company, and that their remuneration shall be a commission of a quarter-anna per lb. on all yarn manufactured and sold by the Company."

By order of the Board of Directors,
MICHAEL R. deQUADROS,
Bombay, 22nd November, 1880. Chairman.

COOK'S
INTERNATIONAL TRAVELLING TICKETS,

Available for one or more passengers to travel by all chief Lines of Steamers and by any route to

ALL PARTS OF THE GLOBE.
MESSRS. THOMAS COOK AND SON OF LONDON, NEW YORK, &c., &c.,

Originators of the European Tourist business, established in 1841; specially appointed by H. R. H. the Prince of Wales sole Passenger-Agents for the Royal British Commission, Vienna, 1873, Philadelphia, 1876, Paris, 1878; sole Managing Agents of the Khedive Mail Steamers from Cairo (Egypt) to the first and second Cataracts of the Nile; sole International Passenger-Agents under special appointment by the Government Administration of the Italian State Railways,

Have pleasure in announcing to the travelling public that they have sent one of their own staff to India specially to establish offices for their business in Bombay.

Civil and Military Officers who are about proceeding to Europe, America, or elsewhere are invited to apply to

THOMAS COOK AND SON,
TOURIST AND PASSENGER-AGENTS, BOMBAY,

For quotations of through-fares to all parts of the world, with or without Hotel coupons.

NOTICE.
RATNAGIRI MUNICIPAL LOAN.

THE COLLECTOR and PRESIDENT of the RATNAGIRI MUNICIPALITY hereby invites applications for the whole or any portion, not less than Rs. 250, of a LOAN of 30,000, repayable by half-yearly instalments in 20 years, with interest at 6½ per cent. per annum, to be raised by the Ratnagiri Municipality on the securities of the Municipal revenue, which has been sanctioned by the Government of Bombay and the Governor General in Council.

2. Each debenture is printed on water-marked paper, and will be for Rs. 250. A certain number of debentures will be each year paid off by yearly drawings, which will be duly notified in the public papers.

3. Applications should be in the following form, and should not be for less than Rs. 250. The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the highest or any application.

4. The latest date on which tenders will be received will be the 3rd January at Ratnagiri. For further particulars as to the object of the loan and the security offered, vide *Government Gazette* of 12th August, 1880, page 696.

G. WILSON,
Collector and President.

FORM OF TENDER.

I. A. B., resident at .... hereby apply for an ALLOTMENT of .... DEBENTURES of Rs. 250 each, in all Rs. ...... in the RATNAGIRI MUNICIPAL LOAN, and I agree to pay the said sum of Rs. ...... to some Government Treasury in the Bombay Presidency by the 20th January in exchange for the said debentures. Date

Signature A. B.

FRASER AND MILLER,
CARNAC IRON-WORKS,
PRINCE'S DOCK,
BOMBAY.

WE are prepared to undertake the Construction and Erection of Engines, Boilers, Bridges, Roofs, and any description of Iron-Work.

We have a large stock of patterns for Ornamental Castings, Pillars, Railings, &c., on stock, of which castings can be made at shortest notice.

ON SALE THE FOLLOWING:

Chatwins' Stocks and Dies in Boxes.
Entwisle and Kenyon's Patent Sudden Grip-Vices for Engineers and Carpenters.
Dudgeon's Tube Expanders.
Morse Patent Twist Drills.
A Cornish Boiler, 20ft. by 6ft., nearly new.
A New Tangye's Patent Soho 10 H. P. Engine.
Phosphor Bronze, Patent Bearing Metal.
Howard's Ploughs suitable for India.
A Second-Hand 5 Ton Steam Crane in thorough repair.
Angle, Tee, and Bar-Iron Plates, &c.
Particulars and prices of above on application.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 29, 1880.

WE have had an extremely quiet day in business all round, the afternoon having been practically a holiday owing to H. E. the Viceroy's levée.

Reuter's closing telegram of Saturday's date from London gives little information which we have not already commented upon. Consols remain at 100⅝, French Rentes at 119, Enfaced Rupee Paper at 80¼ for Fours and 86½ for Fours-and-a-half.

Coffee and Cocoanut-oil are unaltered. Seeds are unchanged with the exception of Linseed, which is partially 3d. per quarter higher, to arrive.

The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday shows the following changes:—

Public Deposits at H. O.	Dec. Rs.	2,95,187
Do. do. Branches	Inc. „	79,881
Other Deposits	Dec. „	6,81,047
Government Securities	Inc. „	30,511
Loans	Inc. „	4,68,044
Bills Discounted	Dec. „	1,81,129
Cash with Correspondents	Dec. „	2,65,434
Cash and Currency Notes	Dec. „	10,08,609

Although these movements are not of much importance as regards amount they serve to show that the demand for money is, if anything, on the increase, and in all probability we shall now see a steady demand setting in on the Bank. At the same time the supply of capital is yet too large for any increase in rates of discount, and in this respect we look for no alteration this side of the new year.

EXCHANGE.—The market opened firm at Saturday's closing rates, and after receipt of the Calcutta telegrams quoting an advance of 1-16d. the banks raised their drawing rates 1-32d. all round both for ready and forward. For ready bills, however, they are still buyers at previous quotations, although they are putting on 1-32d. for December delivery. We quote:—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 7 11-16d.	per rupee.
Do. telegraphic	1s. 7 21-32d.	„
Do. 3 months' sight,	1s. 7 25-32d.	„
Credits, 3 „ „	1s. 7¼d.	„
Documents, 3 „ „	1s. 7 29-32d.	„
Francs, 3 „ „	2.10½	„

On Calcutta we still quote demand at 1-16 per cent. discount to par, sixty days' sight nominal.

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been steady, without, however, any large business doing. We quote:—Fours, Rs. 98¼; Fours-and-a-half at Rs. 107¾, buyers.

SHARES.—A stronger feeling has been apperent again to-day, and as a general rule prices have gone in favour of holders. Banks are unchanged, and in Land Companies we have only to notice an advance of Rs. 10. Press shares are firm and our quotations give an advance of Rs. 25 in Apollo, and Rs. 15 in Mofussil. Spinning and Weaving Mill shares are all firm with in most cases an advance of Rs. 10 to Rs. 15 per share. This in face of a further rise in the value of Cotton serves to show that the previous fall has been more the result of speculation than anything else.

COTTON.—A considerable business was done in the bazaar yesterday at an advance of Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 per candy, and this rise has been fully maintained to-day, although the extent of business done has not been very large. Good Omra. for February delivery has been sold at Rs. 235, and a line of 1,000 bales Hingunghaut for December delivery is reported at Rs. 255. Private messages from Liverpool of Saturday's date do not quote arrival prices for new Surats within Rs. 8 to Rs. 10 per candy of our quotations, but we hear of one message which says "picking season less favourable." This, of course, must be taken for what it is worth, as the season has now advanced so far that frost has no very great effect on the ultimate out-turn. Anything against the Crop, however, now tell with considerable force as previous calculations were so generally based on six millions. Closing quotations to-day are:—

Good Hingunghaut, Dec.	Rs.	255	per candy.
Good Akote March	„	235	„
„ Omra	„	232	„
„ Broach	„	250	„

SEEDS and WHEAT are firm at unchanged prices.

FREIGHTS to-day have been quiet with no special movement in rates. For Liverpool we still quote 37s. 6d. early and 36s. 3d. late December shipment. Mediterranean and Continental rates are unchanged.

PIECE-GOODS are unaltered in price, but the tone is steady and the clearances may be put at about 400 packages. Up-country dealers are not active buyers, but in the face of home advices sellers are firmer.

COALS continue firm at unchanged rates.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

——	Shares.	Am't.	Paid up.	Last Divi dend	Cash Rates.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	500	5p. ct.	723¾
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	8 do.	740
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	8 do.	635
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	100,000	10	all	3 do.	135
Chart'd Bank I. & C.	40,000	20	all	6 do.	275
Chart'd Mercantile	30,000	25	all	6 do.	280
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank	40,000	28½	all	8 do.	400
National Bank of India	37,320	25	12½	5 do.	106
Oriental Bank	60,000	25	all	5 do.	280

LAND COMPANIES.

Frere Land	7,500	150	150	100	
Mazagon Land, &c.	1,750	2,000	2,000	..	352xd
New Colaba Co.	4,000	3,000	2,925	30	810
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,400	1,400	10	217½

PRESS COMPANIES

Akbar Cotton	150	5,000	2,850	50	1,125
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18p.ct.	425
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	200	2,000	1,100	132p.s.	1,115
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	2,400	2,200	375	2,025
Bellary	625	1,000	1,000	20 p.s.	500
Berar Cotton Ginning and Press Co.	600	500	all	40	435
Broach Cotton Ginning and Press Co.	1,400	250	all	10	75
Colaba Press Co	500	1,880	1,880	50	825
Dhollera Press and Ginning Co.	500	300	all	21	230
East India Press Co	700	1,000	1,000	00	1,100
Fort Press Co	150	8,500	8,500	300 p.s.	2,750
French Press Co	300	500	all	45 p.s.	445
Sind Press Co	400	2,000	750	50	500
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400	15 p.s.	355
New Indian Press	1,000	350	350	14	145
Prince of W. Press	120	......	1,500	75	1,200
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co	100	1,000	750	100	1,200
Sassoon Press Co	300	500	500	25	450
Volkart's Press Co.	450	1,000	all	50	530

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W. Company	600	1,000	1,000	90	990
Albert Mill	400	2,000	1,700	..	1,000
Anglo-Indian S. & W. Company	30,000	100	100	5	103
Alfred Manufacturing Company	2,000	500	500	22½ p.s.	580
Alliance Spinning	600	2,500	all	100 p.s.	2,350
Bhownuggur Mills	300	2,000	2,000	100	650
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	30	1,005
Central India S. & W. Company	2,500	500	500	40 p.s.	775
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	20	900
D. Spinning	3,000	2,000	all	35	635
Empress S. & W. Co.	1,500	500	all	25 p.s.	590
Golam Baba Spinning Company	1,000	500	400	20	540
Hindustan	1,200	1,000	1,000	60 p.s.	1,100
Hydrabad Spinning Company	700	1,000	1,000	..	800
Jaffer Ali Spinning Company	600	500	500	50	675
Jewraz Balloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	45 p.s.	1,100
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	30	1,020
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	45 p.s.	920
Madras	300	1,250	1,250	75	595
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	80 p.s.	1,525
Manockjee Petit's	2,500	1,000	all	50	1,315
Mazagon Spinning Co.	2,000	500	500	35	205
Morarjee Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	60	1,200
National Spinning	500	1,000	1,000	60	1,055
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	40 p.s.	1,135
Oriental	4,000	625	625	25	735
Prince of Wales Spinning Company	1,500	500	500	..	330
Sassoon S. & W. Co.	1,500	1,000	1,000	40	975
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	40	1,040
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	75	1,010
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	40	860
Western India S. & M. Company	978	1,000	500	..	1,100

BANK OF BOMBAY.

STATEMENT of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay on the 27th November as compared with the statement issued on the 20th November:—

LIABILITIES.	Nov. 20. Rs.	Nov. 27. Rs.
Proprietors' Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund, invested in Government Securities	22,00,000	22,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	27,54,093	24,58,906
Do. do. at Branches	8,63,503	9,43,390
Other Deposits	2,78,82,298	2,72,00,251
Post Bills	17-579	17,513
Cash Credits, undrawn	4,83,192	4,26,391
	4,42,00,671	4,32,47,451
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	69,72,190	70,02,701
Cash Credits, on Security of Government Paper, Bullion, and Merchandise	9,84,408	9,88,302
Loans, on Security of do.	40,83,132	45,51,176
Current Accounts, overdrawn	5,464	4,999
Bills Discounted	1,21,91,060	1,20,09,931
Stamps	3,113	3,081
Dead Stock .... Rs. 5,44,874		
Amount applied in reduction 2,15,000	3,29,874	3,29,874
Cash Balances with Correspondents	15,60,157	12,94,723
Cash and Currench Notes	1,80,71,273	1,70,19,661
Cash and Currency Notes		
	4,42,00,671	4,32,47,451

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Umballa, 494 tons, Captain F. Johnston, sailed yesterday for Rangoon in ballast.

THE steamer Stranton, 1,132 tons, Captain G. Mackenzie, sailed yesterday for Havre with a general cargo.

THE P. and O. Co.'s steamer Avoca, 904 tons, Captain R. G. Murray, sailed yesterday for China with a general cargo.

THE steamer Pearl, 366 tons, Captain E. C. Raffin, arrived in harbour yesterday from Coast and Cutch with 125 deck passengers.

THE steamer Oorun, 162 tons, Captain C. I. O. Ringheim, sailed yesterday for Coast and Cutch with a general cargo and 115 deck passengers.

THE A. H. Lloyd Co.'s steamer Mars, 1,362 tons, Captain F. Colombo, sailed yesterday for China with a general cargo, and Mr. Pestonjee Setna and 10 deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Ellora, 1,513 tons, Captain S. Seaward, which arrived in harbour on the 28th instant from Rangoon (28th Oct.), brought a cargo of timber and 9 of the crew of a wrecked country craft.

THE ship Blair Drummond, 1,450 tons, Captain T. Guthrie, which arrived in harbour on the 27th instant from Rangoon (18th Oct.), brought a cargo of 20,909 bags rice. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. D. C. Rutnagur and Co.

ARRIVAL.

Nov.	Vessels.	Commander.	From.
29	Pearl (s)	Raffin	Mandvee, Nov. 25.

DEPARTURES.

Nov.	Vessels.	Commander.	Destinations.
29	Favourite	Pederson	Akyab.
	Oorun (s)	Ringheim	Coast and Cutch.
	Stranton (s)	Mackenzie	Havre.
	Avoca (s)	Murray	China.
	Mars (s)	Colombo	China.
	Umballa (s)	Johnston	Rangoon.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Ethiopia, to Coast and Calcutta.
Steamer Pearl, to Coast and Cutch.

CALCUTTA.

Nov. ARRIVAL.
25 Calcutta (s) .... Bernard .... Bourbon, Oct. 25.

DEPARTURES.
Nov. 25.—Steamers Deccan, Reliance, and Madura. Ship Dunalistar.

MADRAS.

Nov. ARRIVALS.
26 Navarino (s) .... London.
27 Meinam (s) .... Galle.
Deccan (s) .... Calcutta.

Nov. DEPARTURES.
26 Sirdhana (s) .... Bombay.
Viceroy (s) .... London.

DAILY IMPORTS.—NOVEMBER 29.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

City of Baltimore (s)—50 cases copper sheets, Killick, Nixon and Co.

Hispania (s)—401 bunddles hoop iron, Abdool Hoosein Heptoola and Co.

FROM LONDON.

Tenedos (s)—2 cases soap, Abdoola Hajee Cassum; 9 cases writing papers, Abdoolally Abdool Rahim; 30 cases yellow metal sheets, Melville and Co; 12 cases still hock, Sorabjee Hormusjee Bottlewalla; 40 drums turpentine and 33 cases varnish, Tyebally Chandabhoy; 3 casks glassware, Thomson and Taylor; 19 cases oilmanstores, Allybhoy Tyebkhan; 21 casks beer, Aderjee Dorabjee; 6 cases oilmanstores, 3 cases confectionery, 1 case perfumery, and 1 case soap, Nusserwanjee Cursetjee; 10 quarter casks portwine, and 2 quarter casks sherry wine, D. D. Shah.

Sumatra (s)—13 cases matches, Volkart Brothers; 12 cases oilmanstores, Pochajee Framjee and Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Mars (s)—2 cases gold papers, Byramjee Shapoorjee.

FROM GENOA.

Sumatra (s)—13 cases oilmanstores, Hassum Ahmed.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Sumatra (s)—305 packages brandy, 75 cases vermouth, and 25 cases claret, B. and A. Hormarjee; 150 cases brandy, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.

DAILY EXPORTS.—NOVEMBER 29.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

City of Baltimore (s)—100 bags rice, Boorpall Hursee; 225 cwts coir-yarn, Mooljee Jettha & Co; 100 bales cotton, Sajpall Chapsee; 35 bales cotton, Goolabroy Hurdayal; 121 bales wool, Govindjee Madhawjee; 50 bales wool, Rewachundass Moorarjee; 118 bales rags, William Bell & Co.

FOR LONDON.

Albula (s)—91½ cwts chillies, 10 bales hemp, Jamsetjee Brothers & Co; 8 bales skins, Thos. H. Moore & Co; 3,840 cwts. wheat, Ritchie, Stewart & Co; 12 bags India rubber, Jairam Sewjee; 260 cwts. bones and 78 cwts. horns, Natha Essa; 15 cwts mustard seed, Ruttonjee D. Lowjee; 19 bales hides, Russoolbhoy Rahimbhoy.

Vorana (s)—9 cases fishmaws, Goolam Hoosein Jan Mahamed; 17 cases fishmaws and 10 bales hides, Dawoodbhoy Hassam; 8,000 cwts. wheat, F. Masotti & Co; 100 packages cloves, Jairam Sewjee; 54 packages clow stones, and 251 packages cloves, Visram Ebrahim & Co; 20 bales hides, Esmall Gangjee.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Tenedos (s)—1,395 cwts. gingellyseed, Killick, Nixon and Co.
Sumatra (s)—1 box silver coins, The French Bank.

FOR GENOA.

Sumatra (s)—300 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co; 630 cwts. gingellyseed, Sigg Sulzier and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Mangalia (s)—200 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co; 100 bales cotton, Geo. Lockhart and Co.

FOR SUEZ.

Mongolia (s)—23 packages cloves, Aga Syed Mirza; 200 cwts. coffee, Hajee Zanan Abeden.

FOR HONGKONG.

Avoca (s)—3 cases maarble stone, Edulјee Hurmusjee; 24 cases olibanum, Currimbhoy Ebram; 4 cases peacock feather, Goolam Hoosein Ally Dama; 18 cwts horns, Goolam Hoosein Jan Mahamed; 29 cases fishmaws and sharkfins, Goolam Hoosein Jan Mahmamed; 50 bales twist, Currimbhoy Ebram; 11 bales twist, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy; 14 bales twist, Mahamed Oomer and Co; 30 bales twist, Hajee Essac Ellias; 10 bales twist, Fuzerally Moosabhoy; 51 packages olibanum, Datardina Mowjee; 2 cases fishmaws, Bundally Esmall.

Mars s—20 bales wist, Guneshlall Shobhagmull.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 28th November, 1880.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29. 903
Temperature of the Air	82·2
Wet Bulb Thermometer	75·1
Dew Point	72·3
Relative humidity of Air	·730
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8.)	1·6
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	90·4
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.)	76·1
General Direction of Wind*	ENE, NE, WSW, NNW, NE, N.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	239

*From midnight to midnight.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—NOVEMBER 26.

Hughes, Lieut., Corps of Guide, on leave, from Umballa.

NOVEMBER 27.

Wyle, Capt., S. C., on leave, from Beluchistan.
Buller, Major, C. I. Horse, on leave, from Indore.
Ward, Lieut.-Col., R. E., on furlough, from Lahore.

NOVEMBER 28.

Waghorn, Surg.-Major, on duty, from Kandahar.
Mayers, Capt., Pay Dept., on duty, from Kandahar.
Alexander, Lieut., 4th Bengal Cavalry, on leave, from Rawal Pindee.
Harris, Capt., 66th Regt., on duty, from Kurrachee.

NOVEMBER 29.

Doran, Col., S. C., on leave, from Rowal Pindee.
Michell, Major-Genl., R. A., on duty, from Rohilkhund.
Money, Lieut.-Col., 3rd Sikhs, on furlough, from Morar Field Force.
Abbott, Capt., 15th Sikhs, on furlough, from Delhi.
Melvill, Lieut., 19th Bom. N. I., on leave, from Sibi.
McCausland, Capt., 2nd Madras L. C., on leave, from Kamptee.

DEPARTURES.—NOVEMBER 26.

Burrows, Brgdr.-Genl., Staff, to Khandalla.
Nuttal, Col., Staff, to Khandalla.

NOVEMBER 27.

Gaye, Surgn.-Major, on sick leave, to England.
Abadie, Major, 9th Lancers, on leave, to England.
Wylie, Capt., S. C., on leave, to England.
Buller, Major, C. I. Horse, on leave, to England.
Hughes, Lieut., Corps of Guide, on leave, to England.
Chapman, 2nd Lieut., 51st Foot, on leave, to England.
Jackson, Capt., 67th Regt., on duty, to England.
Appleyard, Col., late 85th Regt., on retirement, to England.
Friscott, Lieut., No. 2 Mountain Battery, on medical certificate, to England.

THE BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS. REGIMENTAL ORDERS.

BY LIEUT.-COLONEL COMMANDANT W. S. HEWETT.

Bombay, 29th November, 1880.

1. The Officer Commanding F Company will kindly make arrangements for his company to commence their position drills at once. The whole company to be ready to commence their course at the range on Thursday, 9th December.

2. The following members having joined are taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to companies as follows:—
1281 Volunteer Charles Truce, F. Company.

3. Volunteer J. Lyons, B Company, is transferred to F Company.

By Order,
F. STOKES, Capt. and Adjt.,
B. V. R. Corps.

HIGH COURT.—NOVEMBER 30.

[Before the Hon. Sir CHARLES SARGENT.]
Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short Causes.

56-77—Tobin and R. The L. B. and M. Bank vs. Chugunlal Bhugwandas.
129-77—Tobin and R.—The L. B. and M. Bank vs. Jamsetjee Limjeebhoy Mistry.
216-77—Tobin and R.—The L. B. and M. Bank vs. Halimabai.
460-79—Shapurjee and T.—Tapidas Vurjdass and others vs. Jadowjee Ludha.
161-80—H. W. Payne,—Goculdas Khoosbalchund and another vs. Radhabai and others.
417-80—A. F. Turner—Jainarayen Madhourao and another vs Damjee Veerchund and another.

Long Causes.

199-77—Tobin and R—The L B and M Bank vs Moroba Pandoba—Chalk and W.—Part heard.
410-80—In person—J. F De Oliveira vs Sitaram Gunputrao.
172-80—In person—(a pauper) Ashabeebee vs Bismillabeebee and others—In person.
206-80—In person (a pauper) Suckinabeebee vs Ashabeebee and others—In person.
256-80—Shapurjee and T—Hurmockrai Khetsidass and others vs Balmockan Goolabroy and another—H W Payne.

[Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE WEST.]
Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short Causes.

442-80—Pestonjee K—Cooverjee Nanabhoy Mehta and another vs Mahomed bin Jamal and another—In person.
461-80—J C Cama—Khoopchund Maneckchund and another vs Keshrichund Maneckchund.
487-80—Chalk and W. Shushunker Nanabhoy and others vs Moteram Goolabdass.
488-80—Macfarlane and G—Juere Munice vs Koorjee Khodeedass and others.
493-80—J C Cama—Thacker Canjee Muljee vs Thacker Laljee Nagjee.
497-80—H Bicknell—Heerabhai and another vs Meethibai.

Long Causes.

395-80—Pestonjee K—Aderjee Manockjee Makhania vs Beebunbee and others—Khunderao M—Part neard.
119-76—Nanu and H—(for pauper) Bai Kesserbai vs Thucker Narranjee Walljee and others—Shapurjee and T—Part heard.
1-79—Shapurjee and T—Gerjashunker Vijashunker vs the Fleming S and W Co—Ardaseer and H.
186-80—Balkrishna and B—(for pauper)—Nurbedabai vs Mahadev Narayen and others—In person.
79-80—Hearn C and L—Burjorjee Muncherjee Wadia and another vs The Nursey S and W Co—Ardeshir and H.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.

MARRIAGES.

DAVIES—LEWIS—November 18th, at Calcutta, Charles Mirson Davies, M. I. M. E., Loco. Supdt., Holkar and Sindia-Neemuch State Railways, to Edith, second daughter of the Rev. C. B. Lewis, late Financial Secretary, Baptist Mission, Calcutta.

HALL—WIGLEY—November 20th, at Calcutta, George Thomas, son of the late George Hall, of Liverpool, to Leonora Jennie, youngest daughter of the late Middleton Wigley, Solicitor, Calcutta.

DEATHS.

HART—November 25th, at Howrah, Bertie Beresford John, son of E. W. Hart, of Howrah, aged 8 months and 19 days.

MERRETT—November 23rd, at Calcutta, William Scott, the infant son of Mr. and Mrs. M. Merrett, aged 7 days.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

ANNUAL FANCY DRESS BALL WILL BE HELD in the TOWN HALL on TUESDAY, the 7th DECEMBER.

Volunteer, single ticket	Rs. 8
Volunteer and two ladies	„ 10
Non-volunteer, single ticket	„ 10
Non-volunteer and two ladies	„ 12
Extra ladies' ticket	„ 5

TICKETS can be obtained at Messrs. KEMP & Co. and SOUNDY & Co.

F. STOKES, Capt. and Adjt.,
W. M. TENNENT, Capt., B. V. R.,
Joint Secretaries.
J. P. STURROCK, Capt., B. V. R.,
Honorary Treasurer.

Messrs. C. MARCKS & COMPANY,
OF
BOMBAY and POONA,

HAVE the pleasure of announcing that Mr. A. MENIST, Oculist's Optician, of Amsterdam and London, has appointed them AGENTS for the sale of his celebrated PEBBLE SPECTACLES and EYE-GLASSES, BINOCULARS, &c.

Mr. MENIST makes his Frames of Gold and Silver only, which have been found to be the best metals for the purpose, his object being to obtain perfection as nearly as possible, without regard to cost. He does not use steel, for this metal rusts, and the joints become loose, altering the focus of the glasses, and so injuring the eyes; neither is there any economy in it, for in this climate it corrodes so quickly that it must be often renewed, while Gold or Silver are practically everlasting, and Aluminium cannot be used, for it leaves an idelible mark on the skin wherever it comes in contact with it.

Mr. MENIST'S NON-PRESSURE EYE-GLASSES have a spring so made that it may be twisted in any direction without breaking, and they maintain their position when worn without any pressure or leaving any mark when removed.

His 12-lens "DUCHESSE" are all Achromatic and as powerful as Field Glasses.

His FIELD, MARINE, and OPERA GLASSES may be used for hours without causing the eyes to ache.

Mr. MENIST has left instruments with Messrs. C. MARCKS and Co. which enable them to test each eye separately, for it frequently happens that they differ more or less in power.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS and Co., for the convenience of clients who may not wish to purchase Mr. MENIST'S GLASSES, have also in stock some of their own manufacture, at lower prices, in Gold, Silver, and Steel frames, and though the quality of the pebbles is admittedly not equal to those of Mr. Menist, yet it is very good, and much superior to most of what is sold as the "finest Brazilian Pebbles."

Pamphlets may be had on application.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1880.

IF the Radical wing of the Cabinet succeeded in its opposition to the proposal, so persistently urged, that Parliament should be summoned before Christmas, the Whig wing has evidently succeeded in getting the session opened a month before the usual time. Parliament will meet on the 6th January "for the despatch of business," and Lord Granville lets us know the nature of the business which calls the Houses together before the Christmas holidays are well over. It is impossible, his Lordship declares, that the present state of things in Ireland can continue, and Government will introduce a measure to put an end to disorder and "provide for the future happiness of the people." Thus Mr. Foster's announcement, that if coercion became necessary, it should be accompanied by a measure of land reform, will be made good. This promises a very agitated session, the Government having before it the difficult task of carrying a coercion bill in the face of Home Rule and Radical opposition, and a land bill in the face of the strenuous hostility of the Lords.

THE speech of the Viceroy in reply to the address of the Chamber of Commerce was very happy. His Excellency reviewed the subjects in the address one by one: he stated that he was in favour of a uniform gauge on the main lines of traffic, but warned the Chamber that it was one thing to lay down what ought to be done, but quite another to undo what had already been done. He affirmed his belief in the narrow gauge where it was suitable, but agreed with the Chamber in deprecating the interruption and inconvenience which business must suffer from the transhipment now necessary on the Rajputana line. On the subject of extension His Excellency was not very communicative, and while he did not state, as Mr. Baring is said to have done, that we must not look for more railways at present, he said no more than that the extensions asked for by the Chamber shall be carefully considered, and that Government would be glad of any more information regarding them. On the Factories Bill he said that he had lived near the districts where such bills had force at home; at the same time, he felt that it was in this country a matter which required the most careful consideration. The Petroleum Bill he also referred to, averring his belief in free trade and the necessity of Government avoiding any unnecessary interference with the operations of the merchant; at the same time, petroleum, as a dangerous article, was under restrictions at home, and some restrictions might be necessary here. He then referred to the telephone question, and gave the Chamber to understand that the question of refusing to grant licences had not been absolutely decided. His Lordship spoke very fluently, and his speech gave great satisfaction to the representatives of the Chamber present.

THE question of agricultural banks for the assistance of the ryots in India has for a long time been a subject of discussion in Government circles, though the papers have not, so far as we know, been made public. The present condition of the ryots in the Deccan, many of them with their old debts settled through the conciliators appointed under Mr. Hope's Bill, but without money to make a new start except by borrowing again from the sowkar, brings the subject of these banks again into prominent notice, and makes the present a favourable opportunity for a more public discussion of the question than we have hitherto had. There can be no doubt that the result has proved Mr. Hope's Act to have been a step in the right direction. It has not given immediate relief to all the suffering ryots, and that was not to be expected; it has, however, relieved a good many from old claims, which would have burdened them for life, and, with the favourable crop of this season—very favourable, if the cold weather does not come prematurely—has enabled them to look forward again to some years of prosperity. It is true that the conciliators have been able to arrange settlements of but a small proportion of the existing claims—even of those brought before them not more than one in five can be adjusted to the satisfaction of both parties; but so far as it has been effective, the result has been most satisfactory. While there can be but little doubt that, on the whole, the working of the Act favours the ryot to the prejudice of the sowkar, the desperate position of the latter is seen from the age of many of the claims now in course of adjustment. We are assured that the debts arranged are often court-decrees eight and ten years old, and on which not a pice had been collected. Mortgage-notes ten to twelve years old often come before the conciliators. In the case of the decrees, no doubt, the sowkar had done all in his power to get in his debt; in the case of the mortgage-notes this may not have been so, as the notes were often allowed to run with a view of ultimately getting possession of the land. But the fact that many of the claims were of many years' standing proves that while the ryot needed relief, the position of the sowkar was not an enviable one, and that while he might have the disposition of a Shylock, he had very little opportunity of indulging in those mercenary propensities. Act XVII. of 1879 is therefore doing good work, even if not furnishing so widespread a relief as could, perhaps, have been desired. But something further is now needed, and this is the furnishing to the ryot the means of starting again without being liable to the usurious interest which a new dependence on the sowkar will force upon him.

The ryot has already at his command the means of obtaining an advance from Government under the tughai system, at a low rate of interest, but many reasons keep him from taking advantage of it. In the first place, Government is inexorable. When the due date arrives, if the money is not forthcoming to repay the advance, no mercy is, or can be, shown; the borrower is sold up. It is this fear of the consequences of being unable to meet the payment of his debt at the due date, and the certainty that the only alternative is the loss of his property under summary process, and without recourse to any court of law, which drives the ryot to the sowkar, from whom delays can be obtained, though, perhaps, at a heavy cost. Another difficulty in the tughai system is the delay; it takes such a time to get matters arranged that the money, when obtained, is often of no use. We know the case of a ryot in the Deccan who applied to the Government authorities for a loan under tughai, and who was four months in getting it. When the money was received, which he had wanted for the purchase of bullocks to plough with, the time for ploughing had past, and reaping was going on. Finally, there is the "greasing of the palms," which, we are assured, makes the expense twenty rupees for every hundred obtained. This, much as it is to be deplored, cannot, we fear, be got rid of in any Government department. It is the same, it must acknowledged, in all large concerns in this country, where the magnitude of the business prevents the personal supervision of the heads of the departments. In this country it is impossible to do without the assistance of a poorly-paid class, who have no idea of strict integrity or of moral principle. Whatever may be the reasons, it is beyond the need of proof that, with the Government offering advances at five per cent. per annum, the opportunity is not availed of, and the ryot goes to the sowkar, to whom he pays,—or promises to pay,—perhaps, as much per month. This being the case, it is clear that there are powerful reasons which almost universally prevent the apparently more advantageous terms of Government being availed of; and the chief of these we have, we think, given above.

Now what is the remedy? We have a class of agriculturists needing money for the purchase of bullocks and implements, and for the digging of wells and, perhaps, other purposes—we have money very cheap in all the large centres; and yet the agriculturist is driven to the money-lender of his village, from whom he gets advances only at an exorbitant interest. The remedy, we think, lies in the establishment of an agricultural bank which would be able to make advances to the ryots at moderate rates of interest, and still, under good management, be able to pay good dividends. We believe that under the schemes already broached a Government bank has been contemplated—one strictly under Government management. We do not think that such a one would be successful, for there would be many objections to it. In the first place all those difficulties which we have mentioned above as appertaining to the tughai system would exist under a Government bank. Then, again, from a political point of view we doubt the expediency of the Government's placing itself in its relation to the ignorant agriculturist in the position of a money creditor. It is quite enough that Government should demand its assessments; to be in a position when it must be necessary to enforce also the payment of loans might at times excite a good deal of political discontent. Further, Government have not the officers at their disposal who have had the necessary experience in money matters; and lastly, the continual changing of officers which seems to be necessary in Government departments would be an insuperable objection to Government management of a bank. Ability and integrity are not wanting, but there is wanting that personal interest which the hope, or the possibility, of a sudden transfer to another department must inevitably destroy. It is largely owing to this that for efficiency and economy Government management cannot compare with that of private companies. We see this in the State railways on comparing their work and cost with the guaranteed railways. Making all allowances for the mature condition of the latter, it still remains clear that Government management is expensive and unsatisfactory. It is on this account that the mercantile community wish the telephone to be in the hands of a company rather than in those of Government. At the same time an agricultural bank should have a connection with Government to give it position, and to enable it to enforce its claims when necessary. This could be obtained by Government taking at first an interest in the bank. There should then be a strong board of direction, a certain number being appointed by Government, but the majority being influential natives. Under such direction there would be needed only two requisites to ensure success; these are trustworthy agency and means for summarily collecting claims. The former could, no doubt, be secured from the pensioned servants of Government, many of whom are compelled by the rules to retire when in the full vigour of their strength. The means for prompt collection of claims would necessarily be a matter for special legislation and, perhaps, much discussion. If established under favourable auspices, we believe that such a bank would be both successful in respect to its shareholders and beneficial as regards the ryots. It would need to begin in a small way, and work its way gradually into confidence, but, if well supported and shrewdly managed, we would not hesitate to predict a most successful career, successful in dividends, in relief to the ryots, and in benefit to Government in the comparatively easy collection of their revenue. The details of such a scheme would, of course, be subject to much discussion, but the scheme in itself must, we think, commend itself to all those who would furnish the agriculturist of this country the means of raising himself from his present state of destitution and misery.

ENGLISH MILITARY LETTER.

(FROM OUR MILITARY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Nov. 5.

AMONG the items of most interest it is rumoured that Sir John Adye is likely to be transferred from the War Office to a seat in Council at the India Office. The arrangement will be a good one for the army, as Sir John Adye is a rank Cardwellite.

Lieutenant H. C. Knight, R.E., has been appointed Adjutant of the Hampshire Sub-marine Miners Militia. Captain Viscount Dalrymple, of the Blues, has been appointed A.-D.-C. to Mr. Adam, Governor-designate of Madras. Lieutenant C. Watkins, Scots Greys, is about to retire from the service. Lieutenant Evans, of the 9th Lancers, is, after all, to get the vacant troop in his regiment. Captain M'Causland, 16th Lancers, is about to retire. Captain Howard, of the same regiment, has been appointed A.-D.-C. to Sir Thomas Steele, Commander-in-Chief in Ireland.

There is a feeling in England that it is very unfair that officers on the staff should, whenever there is a chance of distinction, throw up *temporarily* their appointments to join their regiments, or get some other appointment on the staff in the field, and when the war is over return to their snug hearths. It is felt that they should not gather plums with both hands. The cases of Lord William Beresford and Major White are cases in point. The latter, at Kandahar, superseded the junior major of the 92nd, and now quietly returns to the Governor General's staff. I do not blame any officers for using their interest to obtain opportunities of distinction, but I do blame the authorities for allowing the practice above mentioned. It certainly is very hard on an officer who, after long drudgery during the hardest though least brilliant part of a campaign, finds on the eve of an action that some staff officer swoops down and carries off the laurels of which he had made sure.

The November number of *Colburn's United States Magazine* is the best that we have seen for some time. The bill of fare is various and well chosen, and the subjects are treated with literary skill by writers well acquainted with their topics. There are two articles which will specially interest Anglo-Indian readers. One of these articles is "Should we retain Kandahar and the Passes?" by Lieutenant Colonel A. M. Arthur; and the other, "Bombay Generals," by an anonymous writer. Colonel Arthur, in a well-reasoned, temperate paper, argues that Kandahar and the passes should be retained by us. At the same time, he honestly states the arguments against such a course. I confess that I do not agree with Colonel Arthur, and believe that the occupation recommended by him would be alike a cause of military weakness and political difficulty. "Bombay Generals" is an *acte d'accusation* against Generals Primrose and Burrows. The author does not refer to antecedents, neither does he indulge in personalities: he simply deals with the facts of the campaign, and these facts, he considers, condemn both these generals. "The Cavalry Brigade in Afghanistan," or whatever its title, by Major Reginald Mitford, 14th Bengal Lancers, will be out in a few weeks. The author witnessed the scenes which he describes, and the book is illustrated by his skilful pencil. I feel confident from what I know of Major Mitford that the book will be a valuable contribution to the history of the war.

At the Croydon petty sessions last week Captain Walker, 42nd Highlanders, Adjutant of the 2nd Surrey Rifle Volunteers, appeared last week to answer a charge of having assaulted a private of his regiment. The regiment was having a march-out, and a private in plain clothes walked by its side, conversing with one of the officers or men in the ranks. Captain Walker observing this breach of discipline, seized the offender by the arm and pushed him aside, saying that he ought to be ashamed of his conduct. The man was, I imagine impertinent, and on the morrow was expelled from the corps. Apparently from pure malice he summoned the adjutant for assault. Evidently the feeling of the magistrates was with Captain Walker. That he had, however, committed a technical assault was clear, so the case was adjourned, the magistrates expressing a hope that in the meantime it would be settled out of court. I cannot too strongly express my disgust at the conduct of the plaintiff, who is evidently devoid of all military feeling, and is a good riddance. I shall also think very little of the volunteer force if there is not a general expression of indignation at the behaviour of this ill-conditioned fellow, who ought to be cut by all his neighbours and acquaintances.

I am glad to find that Colonel Collingwood, who commanded a brigade during the greater part of the Zulu campaign, has, a year after quitting South Africa, been created a C. M. G. It is a paltry reward for an officer who held his position, and it is shameful that he should have been kept waiting for it so long. British officers, however, generally have to wait a long time for rewards, and the latter are often withheld till the press begins to talk on the subject. If Colonel Collingwood deserved the C. M. G. at all, he ought to have had it a year ago. It, however, was evidently not intended that he should have it, and he would not have got it unless the press had taken the matter up.

The Basuto war will not, I think, be soon over. The rising is spreading; the insurgents may be numbered by thousands, and are better armed than the Colonial forces. Moreover, being—a large proportion of them—mounted, they are capable of great mobility. This is a wanton and unrighteous war, and if it costs the Cape Colonists much blood and treasure, it will only serve them right.

It has been remarked as a very significant fact that Lieutenant Colonel Parker, commanding the 92nd Highlanders, and Lieutenant Colonel Stockwell, who succeeded to the command of the 72nd Highlanders on the death of Colonel Brownlow, were neither of them mentioned in the despatches regarding the battle of Kandahar. Yet in the 92nd a major and four captains, and in the 72nd four captains and two subalterns, were mentioned by Sir Frederick Roberts. It is an almost invariable rule that the officer who brings a regiment out of action should be mentioned. The omission of Lieutenant Colonels Parker and Stockwell's names is therefore very detrimental to the military reputation of these officers. If Sir F. Roberts does not think well of them, I honour his courage in deviating from the usual course, which hitherto has been that officers occupying a certain position, and who did not actually run away, should be mentioned.

In the naval and military intelligence of to-day's *Times* I notice that orders have been issued that one sergeant, one corporal, and 200 privates should be sent by the 45th Regiment, at Aldershot, to join the 1st Battalion 17th Regiment, in Bengal. The 27th Brigade consists exceptionally of three battalions, viz., the two battalions of the 17th Regiment and the 45th Regiment. It is therefore in accordance with rule that the 1st Battalion 17th should be fed by the 45th. The despatch of these 202 men—the flower of their young soldiers—will, however, render the 45th perfectly inefficient. It is to be remembered also that the 45th has also to feed the 2nd Battalion 17th Regiment, which is in Bombay. The 45th can therefore only be regarded as a depôt. Every day, indeed, proves more and more that the present system is as bad as possible. The writer of the article in this month's number of *Blackwood* on army reform says that the system has broken down because the original idea of increasing the strength of the depôt when both battalions are abroad has not been carried out. If, however, we can barely keep up our regiments at their present skeleton establishment, it is not likely that we should be able to obtain three or four thousand men suddenly for increasing the strength of the depôts. Besides, as the writer of the article himself admits, newly-raised recruits would be useless, if sent into the field. I may here mention that a regiment—which, I forget—which changed quarters a few days ago, marched in with only about 400 rank and file. Such a regiment is useless, both as a feeder and in itself for fighting purposes.

I believe I mentioned in my last letter that the concluding volume of the life of Sir William Parker, Admiral of the Fleet, had been published. I had not then read the book through; and towards the close of it I came across a curious passage, illustrative of the excessive brutality sometimes practised in former days by captains of British men-of-war. The late Lieutenant O'Brien Casey, after suffering great hardships and undergoing many adventures, "unhappily reached the climax of his ill-fate in belonging to the Hermione frigate as a midshipman in 1797, when the crew mutinied, and, after diabolically murdering their captain and officers, delivered up the ship to the Spaniards at La Guayra. Casey's life was spared by the mutineers in consideration only of the cruel severity of Captain Pigot, by whose orders he had but a few days previously been ignominiously and most unjustly publicly flogged for a trifling alleged offence which he had not in reality committed." The mutineers may have been murderous ruffians; but what are we to say of the scoundrel of a captain whose atrocious cruelties goaded them to mutiny? For my part I think that he only met with his deserts.

FESTIVITIES IN BURMAH.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, Nov. 19.

THERE were grand doings in Mandalay in the end of October. The full-moon of Thadingyoot, the end of the Buddhist Lent, is always a Kodau, or "Beg-pardon day." On Kodau days all officials have to come to the palace and do homage and worship at the Golden Feet. During Lent everyone is supposed to fast and be pious and improve his mind generally. Consequently when Lent is over it is natural that as everyone is supposed to be in a calm and sedate state of mind, they should be called on to show their submission to the Great Lord of Righteousness and their loyal regard for his magnificence. Thadingyoot Labyee Nay, the full-moon and the end of Lent, is therefore the greatest of the Beg-pardon days, and was this year observed with particular magnificence. The giving of presents, or Kodau, which is the chief feature of the rendering of homage, extended over three days, and the festivities made up in noise for what they may be supposed to have lacked in cordiality. During three nights the whole city was brilliantly illuminated; candles were placed on posts at intervals of ten paces in every street, and the Taseh Aing Goung, the heads of ten houses, had orders to see that they were kept burning steadily, the results to themselves in case of neglect being set forth in language which was more explicit than agreeable. Consequently the scene from any height, such as the tower of the English church, or from Mandalay Hill, was exceedingly fine, and might almost have led a stranger to believe that Mandalay was civilised, or that Theebau had turned saint. The sacred hill itself presented a fine sight. There are two long covered ways—they can hardly be called stairs—up to the pagoda and a richly-gilt Gautama on the top, and these, lighted up profusely along their whole extent, looked like two gigantic fiery snakes stretched over the steep, uneven ascent. Add to this that there were bands of music and dancers at every corner in the chief streets, the King himself giving plays at each of the four gates of the palace stockade. Anyone who is acquainted with the character of Burmese music, which is of the primitive kind desginated as simple noise by malevolent persons, and knows the almost incredible uproar an excited Burmese crowd is capable of making, will not be disposed to dispute the statement that Pandemonium was in the same street with Mandalay on these three nights.

But if the nights were simply a wild hubbub of confused uproar, the days were like one prolonged transformation-scene in a pantomime. A great procession was formed round the city outside the moat, extending over almost three miles in length. Mingyees, Atwinwoons, Woondouks, Myotsas, and vassals and dependents of every sort and degree, each accompanied by every man, beast, and weapon he could muster, and all arrayed in their brightest garments, filed round preparatory to going into the palace. The King had a procession of his own, symbolical of his vast power, wealth, and magnificence. Prominent among the great models in wood of elephants, ships, horses, men-at-arms, spittons, and other incongruities, was the carriage presented to the late King by Her Majesty the Queen. The plain character of an English glass coach did not satisfy Burmese ideas of dignity, and consequently to secure that inseparable concomitant of a Burmese monarch the carriage has been improved upon according to Turanian notions. This has been effected by erecting a gigantic Payah That on the top of the vehicle. A Payah That is a seven-roofed spire, such as adorns the palace and a variety of the larger monasteries throughout the country. The result is somewhat queer to Western eyes, and not altogether satisfactory as regards the stability of the carriage, but since no one ever gets inside it the latter circumstance is not a matter of such very great importance; besides that, as it does not go out of the inner court of the palace, and is therefore always drawn by men, no horses being allowed inside the Taga Nee, the Red Postern, no very serious accident would in any case be likely to happen. But the King's procession, wonderful and astonishing though it be, is a trifle compared with that of the worshippers at the Golden Feet. A description of the thing in detail would very much resemble the third chapter of Daniel, where the princes, the governors, the captains, &c., come and bow down to the sound of the cornet, flute, sackbut, &c. The gentlemen of the court and band, as aforesaid, at Nebuchadnezzar's capital, must have very much resembled Theebau's officials, though we should be sorry to asperse the Babylonian monarch's name so far as to compare him to the besotted young wretch on the throne of Burmah. The description of a Mingyee's order of going may suffice as giving an idea of the whole. First come the lictors, perhaps half a dozen in number, and apparently stark-naked to short-sighted people, like myself. A closer inspection through a glass, however, reveals the fact that they have some regard for decency, if they have little for anything else. They go trotting along, brandishing their fasces, and yelling aloud to everyone to clear the way, regardless of the fact that the populace is all down on its knees on the side of the road, shekho-ing reverentially. Then comes the band, banging and skirling and clashing its loudest. After them stalk along four or more elephants—the first two in complete war trappings, with fighting-howdahs on their backs and brilliant housings trailing to the ground; the second couple uncaparisoned, with no further encumbrance than the mahout on their necks. At a respectful distance behind these come two led horses, garnished with bright scarlet saddles and saddle flaps with long tassels of the same colour sweeping the earth. Immediately in their rear come a cloud of retainers, mostly carrying fans of every size and description; while high above them towers the great man's umbrella, a wide expanse of red or green satin, with a deep fringe. Next after them come the body-servants, carrying a gold sheathed sword, a velvet pillow, betel-nut boxes, a spittoon, and a variety of other things of uses more or less obvious. Last comes the Mingyee himself, reared aloft in a Wan, a massive gilded litter borne on many shoulders. Many, of course, are not able to make so fine a show as this, but everyone does his very best to surpass his fellows in some point or other, and the result is a spectacle which would furnish abundance of valuable notions to a London pantomime agent racking his brain for novelties. Arrived at the palace, all dismount, and passing through the Red Postern, ascend to the Yone Dau, the great hall of audience. Each rank has its special place there, and they arrange themselves as comfortably as they can: for his Majesty is not always punctual. The presents are all heaped up in a corner somewhere or other out of the way. No one can go near the King without a present. They are represented as deprecatory offerings to avert deserved punishment for offences against their liege lord. The scene is indescribable. A Burmese crowd is always a gay sight, but the hall of audience on a great day is magnificent. A stirabout of rainbows is the nearest simile. They light cheruts and chew betel, and talk freely, till suddenly the tinkle of a little bell is heard, and everyone is grovelling on his stomach in a second. A blue curtain is drawn aside, and Theebau ascends the throne, which is placed exactly under the spire marking the centre of the palace, which is the centre of the city, the centre of Burma, and therefore of the world. Then comes the "presentation of the Kodau." The actual presents are lying all of a heap somewhere, and his Majesty probably never sees them at all. Lists, however, of them are written on palm-leaves, and these are brought up by a Than Dauzin, a royal herald. The sight is somewhat singular and decidedly worth seeing. From the Audience Hall there is an uninterrupted view down the broad steps, between the great gilded cannon, right away to the eastern gate, full quarter of a mile off. Starting thence, the herald comes along with a peculiar prancing gait, holding the palm-leaves at arm's length, and bowing lowly to the ground at every ten paces. All the while the courtiers in the hall, at intervals of a minute or so, come out with a long-drawn Payah—a word expressive of divinity. When he at last reaches the throne, the Than Dauzin bows thrice, deposits the palm-leaves reverentially, and lies prone. They are read out or not, accordingly as his Majesty pleases. Then he commences to talk. Theebau having got over his original timidity, is particularly good at this now, scattering his golden words all around him, and having a large fund of moral sayings at command with which to gratify aspirants for royal notice. An audience last month lasted for three hours, a most unwonted, unprecedented time. He smokes a gigantic white cherut all the time, and chews betel diligently, making up the morsel himself. An American who interviewed him a short time ago was struck with admiration at the skill with which his Majesty manages to salivate without removing the weed from his mouth, but a fastidious Englishman thinks he might wipe his chin afterwards without being accused of superfluous labour. As his Majesty smokes, everyone else may do so if he pleases; but as the operation cannot well be performed in comfort with your nose touching the nether extremity of the spine of the man in front of you, but few indulge. At last the King rises and disappears behind the curtain. Everyone gets up and bundles off home, rejoicing and damning his Majesty's enemies. The scene is unique and well calculated to impose upon strangers. Mr. Bryce, of the Bombay-Burma Company, who has been for some months in the royal city, and has got a large grant of forest land as a reward for patient writing and lavish expenditure of money, was present at the grand audience, and afterwards had a private interview with his Majesty. He has returned to Rangoon, convinced that after Nero, Caligula, and Judas Iscariot, Theebau is the most maligned man known in history. Malicious people say he received valuable presents, but you in Bombay know Mr. Bryce too well to suspect him of being gained over in that way. His credulity has simply been imposed on by the specious words of the wily Burman, whose craft infinitely surpasses that of the weak Hindoo. For example, several square-faced, comfortable-looking old gentlemen were pointed out as "Theebau's uncles." Alas! the few that remained perished a couple of years ago with his Majesty's brothers and nephews. They may be comfortable—let us hope they are—but it is in Neikban or in Tawadeintha, the abode of the Nats. In Burma a man may die, or be helped to do so, but his title does not, though he may not leave a single relation behind within the farthest limits of Scotch cousinship. His place is filled up by someone who may never have seen his predecessor. Accordingly the somewhat startling assertion that all the people who are supposed to have died in February, 1879, are now alive and shekho-ing to Theebau, and that no more than seven people altogether have been put to death, is found to be nearly as absurd as Theebau's procession properties or the royal soldiery, or the fact of such a pest on humanity being tolerated even in the nineteenth century. Another statement, that liquor of all kinds is strictly forbidden in the palace now, is found to be equally incapable of proof. An Ameindau to that effect exists, and is carefully shown to all Europeans visiting the palace, but it has existed for years, and has been duly exhibited all that time. Nevertheless letters from the palace inform me that the number of cases of gin which pass within the Golden Gates, and come out empty, has not sensibly diminished. It is true that two unfortunate wretches were Moungchawed—flogged at the street-corners round the city, *i. e.*, flogged to death—lately for drinking within the palace; but, then, a man more or less does not matter in Burma, and moreover, the reckless individuals in question had been stealing the royal gin, a crime before which the imagination pales. These reports only show how ingenuous strangers are imposed on in the royal city, and may be so thoroughly convinced that they will endeavour to bluff out men who have lived in Mandalay for years, and know the Burmese so well that they entertain the sincerest admiration for their wonderful powers of tranquil and audacious mendacity.

NEW SCHOOL-HOUSE AT KHUNDWA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

KHUNDWA, Nov. 27.

THIS place was the scene of a very pleasant and interesting little ceremony on the afternoon of Thursday last, the 25th instant, viz., the laying of the foundation-stone of a school-chapel. For a long time the want of a school for the children of the railway employés had been much felt, and subscriptions for one were being raised when the melancholy assassination of Captain Pemberton (the then officiating deputy commissioner) by a Mahomedan fanatic, in October, 1878, led to the project of adding a memorial chancel to the school, for which purpose many friends of the deceased officer contributed, and these will be glad to learn that ere long their wishes will be accomplished.

The service was conducted by the Rev. S. W. O'Niell, of Indore, who also gave a short address, with a brief statement of the funds. The stone was laid by Miss Cullen, daughter of Surgeon Major Cullen, civil surgeon of Khundwa; and although no collection was made at the time, one gentleman volunteered a very acceptable donation, while the G. I. P. Railway Company have kindly offered to carry free of cost the necessary wood-work from Bombay and the tiles for the roof from Jubbulpore. The following is a detail of the collections up to the present time:—

	Rs.	as.	p.
The Lord Bishop Metropolitan	500	0	0
The Bishop of Madras	200	0	0
Khundwa, by subscriptions and offertories	518	10	3
Rev. T. Carruthers, box of articles	262	5	0
Collected by the Rev. S. W. O'Niell	814	9	0
Do. do. Michell, Jubbulpore	119	0	0
Do. do. J. Lopsley, Indore	88	0	0
Do. do Major McDougal, Nagpur	624	0	0
Captain J. A. Temple	100	0	0
Major Ricketts	50	0	0
Total	3,276	8	3

It is estimated that the building will cost Rs. 4,000, and it is hoped that kind friends will assist in providing furniture necessary for the chancel.

NOTES FROM DHARWAR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

DHARWAR, Nov. 25.

THE weather during the early part of this month was fine and clear, and for this place somewhat cold during the mornings; but latterly we seem to have been favoured with the tail-end of the Madras monsoon, as we have had very clouded skies, with occasional rain and high winds from the eastward. Now that all the members of the Survey, Irrigation, and other departments are away, this station is as dull as it can well be. Even the judge is away on tour, inspecting the various subordinate judges' offices in the district. We have still to complain of comparatively empty tanks in and about Dharwar, though the rainfall for the season has been decidedly good, the total fall for the year being about 37 inches. Our civil surgeon, Dr. Bell, left this about the middle of the month on privilege leave, and Dr. H. Cook, from the Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Hospital in your town, is acting for him. I have heard nothing about the Marmagoa-Hubli line of railway lately, and cannot find out when the work is to be commenced, if at all. No news has been received from Mr. Sawyer, the engineer-in-chief, now in England; but should this project fall through we still hope for a railway line from Karwar in lieu. This year the crops in this district, with the single exception of rice, are simply splendid, and I am told that jowari is nearly twice as cheap as it was this time last year. A man was executed this morning just outside the jail for having murdered a money-lender, and three other prisoners are at present lying in the same jail under sentence of death for a murder committed, it is said, under very atrocious circumstances. The Kaira district is reported to be notorious for murder cases generally, but I doubt whether in number and atrocity it can compare with the Dharwar zilla. If the judicial records of this presidency would admit of it, I cannot help thinking, what interesting statistical tables of crime might be deduced from them, covering, say, a period of fifteen years or so! These tables might show in what districts particular kinds of crime are most prevalent, and their causes, together with such other information concerning them as would make them not alone useful to judicial officers generally, but especially so to police officers entering, say, for the first time on their duties to districts previously unknown to them. I am only afraid that the Act authorising the destruction, after a certain period, of useless records would do away with a good many of a judicial nature, though the information contained in them might, no doubt, be found in the monthly criminal returns furnished to the High Court. These latter would, however, lack that minuteness of detail which could alone be found in the original cases. When I look at the carefully-prepared statistics of crime published in the United Kingdom, and the still more elaborately drawn up criminal statistics of France, I wonder how it is that something of the same kind is not done, or attempted to be done, for each of the three presidencies of British India.

SOME MILITARY ITEMS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BELGAUM, Nov. 24.

THE regular rains are over, and the travellers' bungalow has constant visitors, while those who have district avocations have left the station. The collector, Mr. Waddington, left for England on a year's leave in the B. I. s. s. Java on the 18th instant. Mr. Fleet, the first assistant collector, reigns in his stead for the present. The 83rd (County of Dublin) Regiment leaves for England early in January next, and the 89th, from Rangoon, comes here in relief. This regiment is reported to be in a very sickly state. The 22nd Regiment N. I. remain at this station for another year, when, rumour has it, they will go to Aden. The 3rd Regiment N. I., from Scinde is expected to come and occupy the lines vacated by the 14th Regiment N. I. last year. Brigadier-General Govan, R. A., is still in command. He acts for General Bryce, at present in temporary command at Poona, pending the arrival of a successor to General Primrose. I believe John Ross, C. B., Roberts' Infantry General, and who commanded the Camel Corps during the Mutiny, was to have been offered Poona, but his health is much shattered, and he will not return to India at present. Our rainfall has been 20 inches short, and there has been talk of a water famine, but as I write we have rain and a strong east wind. This is probably a little of the Madras monsoon. Mr. Clark is expected here to-morrow to officiate as chaplain, the Rev. Mr. Ffennell returning to Ghorpuri. We are sorry Mr. Ffennell is going away. I hear that the 83rd remain another year in the country, and that the 22nd Regiment N. I. go to Poona at once.

THE BOMBAY ARMY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Despite the showers of abuse poured upon the heads of the generals, the officers of the Bombay Army have every reason to be proud of having been engaged in the late campaign in Southern Afghanistan. But, however well they may have done their duty, few honours or rewards are likely to fall to their lot. Already, for instance, they have grounds of complaint about the clasps sanctioned. I do not object to any granted to the Bengal troops, who did right good work, and deserve all they have got. But surely those who formed the garrison of Kandahar during the siege should have a clasp. After all that has been said to the contrary it will probably be allowed by unbiased critics that the defence of Kandahar was, on the whole, admirably conducted, and the behaviour of the troops excellent, both at Maiwand, which may be called the Flodden of the Bombay Army, and during the seige, with its constant and harassing duties, daily skirmishes, and the sortie against Deh Khwaja, where officers and men behaved with devoted heroism. I have no doubt that in time justice will be done to the gallant Bombay Army, but in the meantime it is hard that the troops should suffer, because despatches which authority has described as meagre and unsatisfactory do not place the services of the army before the public in the manner which they deserved. Let us hope that a clasp may be granted for the defence of Kandahar, and that the officers will receive their fair share of the honourable distinctions which every soldier prizes so much. The Commander-in-Chief, who himself has seen so much service, will, it is to be hoped, take care that the army he commands is not slighted.

CIVILIAN.

THE CENSUS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It is believed by many that the last census of Bombay was not so correct as it should have been, owing to the frightened state of the masses of the uneducated native inhabitants, who were afraid of being burdened with a load of some sort of taxation, being previously imposed upon with the income-tax. After the cessation of the income-tax they have been, and are still, paying the license-tax; and the talk of the Afghan war expense is quite fresh in their minds just at present, so there is great fear of not getting the enumeration of the inhabitants of Bombay correct in the ensuing census.

I would suggest that the authorities should get reassuring notices published in the English, Hindustani, Gujerati, and Marathi languages, and have them pasted profusely throughout Bombay, especially in thickly-populated localities.

AN INHABITANT.

THE MUNICIPAL AUDITORS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—A "Merchant" finds fault with the election of Mr. Nanabhoy Rustomjee Ranina as one of the auditors of the municipal accounts, on the grounds that he is a printer, and not a professional auditor, and that he was appointed by natives. These arguments are entirely groundless. Mr. Ranina has been a printer for the last twenty-five years; not only but he had been an editor, a pamphleteer, an author of several works, and a compiler of an English-Gujerati dictionary. In addition to these he has been an auditor of several local mills in conjunction with such well-known auditors as Mr. Jehangeer Gustadjee, Mr. B. M. Wadia, Mr. Moorehouse, of the B. B. and C. I. Railway, &c. Above all, he has been one of the auditors of the Municipality for the last five years, during which time he has received the approbation, not only of the commissioners, but that of the Town Council and the Corporation. If further evidence be wanting, it may be found in a Government resolution on the commissioners' Report for 1879. Is, then, the fact of his being the owner of a very extensive printing-press to be counted against him, or is it in any way disparaging to his other eminent and enterprising qualifications? Mr. "Merchant" says that Mr. Ranina got his nomination by the *kooshamut* of the natives. The record of votes taken on the occasion of his election discloses such European names as these:—Messrs. Duxbury, Jacomb, Wood, Greaves, deQuadros, Pinkerton, Geary, Maidment, Cook, Freeborn, Maw, Merewether, &c., besides some of the prominent native members of the Corporation.

That the letter under reply has emanated from malice or spite is evident from the fact that in 1875, when Mr. Ranina was first elected an auditor, a similar attack was made upon him in the *Gazette*, but Mr. Maclean, then editor, and one of the supporters of Mr. Ranina, wrote as follows in his paper of the 30th November, 1875:—

"We regret the unauthorised appearan[illegible] ...e of a malicious paragraph in our local columns yesterd[illegible] ...y, reflecting upon the election of Mr. Nanabhoy Rustom[illegible] ...jee Ranina as an auditor to the Municipality. The ele[illegible] ...ction was made by a majority of members of the Corpo[illegible] ...ration after a spirited competition; and any cavillings [illegible] ...nd carpings against the appointment now can only be at[illegible] ...ributed to petty-mindedness or jealousy."

These facts will speak [illegible] for themselves, and will help him to secure his se[illegible] ...at as an auditor more firmly next year. I write this [illegible]

PUBLIC GROUNDS.

THE 66TH REGIMENT.

WE hear th[illegible] ...at Messrs. Norville and Crofton have invited the [illegible] non-commissioned officers and men of the 66th [illegible] to the performance to be given at the Gaiety [illegible] Theatre to-night. Mr. Crofton (Mr. G. C. Wilme[illegible] ...r), we understand, was formerly an officer in this [illegible] gallant regiment.

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TELEGRAMS.

AYOUB KHAN.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

KANDAHAR, Nov. 29.

I learn from a source which I have generally found trustworthy that Abdul Rahman is endeavouring to effect a compromise with Ayoub Khan: some money has even been sent to the latter through influential Kandahar and Herat chiefs. Ayoub, as ruler of Southern Afghanistan, and under the Amir, might represent a solution of the existing difficulty.

Should all his plans fail, I hear he contemplates seeking refuge in Russian territory to await there, as Abdul Rahman did, the course of events.

GENERAL HUME.

General Hume arrives to-day. It is to be hoped he will succeed in inducing Government to abandon the present unwise policy of continually moving troops up and down the line.

THE DRAINING OF SUPPLIES BY THE TROOPS.

It is proposed to relieve three Bombay regiments here with troops from Bengal, viz., the 2nd Sind Horse, the Poona Horse, and the 8th Bombay Infantry. These might very well be allowed to remain until the spring, by which time the almost denuded country between here and Quetta will be in a better state to withstand the drain of supplies and forage caused by passing troops. Over 40,000 fighting men and followers have already moved over the line since July, and I hear that the population now are almost at starvation point in consequence.

THE MARRI CHIEFS.

It seems that the Marri chiefs who surrendered to General Macgregor represented sections of the tribe who have never given us trouble. The chiefs of the Mundi, Bakhtiyan, and Loharani Marris, who declared war against the railway from the first, are still out, and are not likely to come in, although Sir Robert Sandeman is now endeavouring to induce them to do so. Altogether, General Macgregor's expedition must be pronounced a failure.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By Red Sea Cable.)

SUMMONING OF PARLIAMENT.

LONDON, Nov. 29.

Parliament is summoned to meet on the 6th January for despatch of business.

MORE FORCES FOR IRELAND.

The Coldstream Guards have been ordered to Ireland.

SPEECH OF LORD GRANVILLE.

Lord Granville, in a speech at Hanley, said it was impossible that the present condition of Ireland could continue. Government, he said, intend to introduce a measure dealing with the disorders that prevail, and to provide for the future happiness of the people of Ireland. The European concert, he continued, is still existing, and our relations are friendly with Russia, but no alliance or secret treaty has been entered into.

MASSACRE AT THE SOLOMON ISLANDS.

LONDON, Nov. 29.

News has been received that the commander and six of the crew of Her Majesty's gunboat Sandfly have been murdered at the Solomon Islands.

THE KURDISH INSURRECTION.

TEHERAN, Nov. 28.

Sheik Abdullah, the principal leader of the Kurdish insurrection, has returned to Persian territory.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

MALTA, Nov. 27.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Eldorado, outward bound for Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here on the evening of the 26th.

LISBON, Nov. 27.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Manora, homeward bound from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here this morning.

ADEN, Nov. 28.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Goa, outward bound for Persian Gulf and Kurrachee, left here this afternoon.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Chyebassa, homeward bound from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here this morning.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Canara left here this evening.

LONDON, Nov. 27.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed firm. Surats

Fair Dhollera	5 1-16.
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	80¾
do. do.	88¼
per cent. Consols for account	100⅝
do. French Rente, 1872	119
Bar Silver	51¾

Departure—Thessaly.

STEAMER REPORT.

GALLE, Nov. 29, 1-15 P.M.

Mail steamer Deccan, from Calcutta, arrived.

In our report of the speeches at the dinner given by the Byculla Club on Saturday to H. E. the Viceroy a mistake occurs in the report of the speech of Sir M. R. Westropp, Chief Justice, in proposing the health of Sir James Fergusson, Governor of Bombay. The late Lord Elphinstone was named by Sir M. R. Westropp as having governed this presidency during the Mutiny with great ability and success, and not Sir George Clerk, as stated in the report. Sir George Clerk was also named as one of the distinguished Scotchmen who governed Bombay in a manner worthy of his high reputation, but not in connexion with the Mutiny.

Mr. A. C. Lyall, C. B., the Foreign Secretary to the Government of India, now with the staff of His Excellency the Viceroy in Bombay, is staying with Sir Frank Souter.

The Madras papers state that in consequence of the damage done to the South Indian Railway line by the recent cyclone, the running of night trains between Cuddalore and Trichinopoly has been temporarily discontinued.

The latest official weather and crop report for the North-West Provinces states:—Good and general rain fell during the week, varying from 2 to 7 tenths. The rabi crop has been greatly benefited, and a much larger area will now be sown. All immediate fears as to the rabi are now at an end. More rain, however, is wanted in Cawnpore and part of Allahabad. The demand for labour consequent on the rain has further checked distress. Food continues plentiful. Prices have fallen in Fyzabad, Rae Bareli, and Partabgarh, but risen a little in Cawnpore. Health good.

The *Indian Daily News* considers it a "duty to call attention to the approach made to an important and invidious distinction between the native and European troops who fought under General Burrows. The 66th are to be fêted; the battery of Horse Artillery have received the personal commendations of the Viceroy; yet we hear nothing of any movement to show the Native Army that the Viceroy or the Government is sensible of the gallantry and devotion which made the 1st Grenadiers stand by the 66th till the very last, and which, under the most unfavourable circumstances, carried Jacob's Rifles, raw troops as many of them were, unflinchingly into the line of a hopeless battle."

It seems rather a remarkable fact that while rewards of Rs. 500 and Rs. 1,500 are allowed by Government officers for passing examinations in the Persian language, and of Rs. 800 and Rs. 2,000 for passing in Arabic by the higher standard and the proficiency tests, respectively, as yet no reward or encouragement of any kind has been offered for the study of the Russian language, which is spoken in less than half the distance which separates Persia and Arabia from India. A correspondent of the *Pioneer* calls attention to this anomaly, and urges that rewards of at least Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 3,000 should be offered for passing examinations in the Russian language according to the higher standard and high proficiency tests, respectively, the examinations to be passed at the British Embassy at St. Petersburg or at the Foreign Office in London.

The G. I. P. Railway authorities are blamed by the *Deccan Herald* for the manner in which employees are selected. "The high paid, as well as the low paid, appointments," we are informed, "have been bestowed on Europeans and Eurasians, to the exclusion of the natives, and this injudicious arrangement has resulted in a great increase in the expenditure of the company, so much so that the attention of the Home Government has been drawn to it, who very properly censured the railway authorities in Bombay. We believe the Government of India and that of Bombay have likewise passed similar censure, and have ordered the railway authorities to desist from the practice in question, and to largely employ natives in their service."

The Commander-in-Chiefship, in spite of the Home paper's positive announcement, does not appear to be definitely settled. The *Englishman* says:—We believe no decision has yet been arrived at as to the officer who is to succeed Sir Frederick Haines as Commander-in-Chief. The choice lies between Sir Garnet Wolseley and Sir Donald Stewart, and we are inclined to believe that the strong political and press interest of the former will gain the day. Sir Garnet will also have all the Horse Guards influence to back him, as there is the strongest desire felt by those in authority that our young General should find some other sphere for his energy than stirring up the dust in the Pall Mall offices. As reforms in the whole army organisation of India are to be taken vigorously in hand, Mr. Childers will probably lean to Sir Garnet's appointment, as he is an earnest advocate of the measures which the present Government wish to introduce. Sir Donald Stewart's appointment would be very popular in the army, as he is universally regarded as a "safe" man, and is known to have the most thorough knowledge of all questions affecting the army of India, while on the other hand, Sir Garnet's advocacy of a "young soldier" army has made him most unpopular with the officers who have to command the young soldier. Some newspapers in England have mentioned Sir Charles Ellice as the future Commander-in-Chief, but to pick out an unpopular and, to the public, unknown officer is manifestly absurd when there are two such competitors in the field as Sir Donald Stewart and Sir Garnet Wolseley.

The *Indian Daily News* has some sensible remarks on the subject of the frequent appointments of military men who have spent great part of their lives in civil employment to active commands. "Colonel J. Burn, who managed the Durbhunga estate so well under the Court of Wards, has been appointed to the command at Fyzabad. Colonel Burn has been for twenty years in civil employ, and we do not hesitate to say that his present appointment is one of the anomalies of Indian service which it is high time should be taken in hand and abolished. This appointment, and that of Colonel Nation, who had had a career as a police officer, to the Eastern Frontier Brigade, and the appointment of Colonel Nuttall, an infantry officer, to the cavalry brigade at Kandahar, would almost incline one to say that the service is made for the officers. It is to be hoped that this great question of the employment of military officers in civil capacities will be taken up without delay. As things are worked now good men for civil work are put back to military duty, where their long absence from the army places them at a disadvantage, and almost as a matter of course invites their failure. Besides, there is this injustice to be considered. The men, who have followed the army as a career find themselves superseded by men to whom the army has been more a convenient connection than anything else. In every way, therefore, it is desirable that some new, clear, and unbreakable rule shall be framed for the employment of military officers in civil capacities. A military training is by no means a bad preparation for civil employment in India, but it should be recognised that, if a man fail in civil employ, that is, if he be found not good enough for civil work, he will be regarded as not good enough for the army."

It is said that some clerical errors have appeared in the statement of costs in connection with the proposed new Bill to amend and consolidate Acts IX. of 1850 and XXVI. of 1864, relating to the Presidency Small Courts, recently published in the official *Gazette*, and the judges of the Calcutta Small Cause Court, the *Indian Daily News* informs us, intend to move the Legislative Council to rectify these errors before the bill is passed into law. It has been the practice of the court to assess costs at the rate of two annas per rupee, in suits of Rs. 500, and one anna per every rupee above Rs. 500 in suits of Rs. 1,000, calculating from the excess of Rs. 500. In the new bill, however, the costs in suits of Rs. 1,000 are calculated at the rate of one anna for every rupee, so that there will be a heavy loss of Government revenue, if the errors are not timely rectified. The judges contemplate, also, making other suggestions regarding certain minor alterations in the bill.

The Bombay correspondent of the *Pioneer* writes:—I know that many people think that nothing worth having can be got out of Bombay except pomphlet and mangoes, and that the place possesses a climate which prevents people doing anything, but—I was going to say lie under a punkah, but I think it is generally supposed that we do not even possess punkahs to lie under. There is, however, this to be said for Bombay, that many of its residents will not hear a word against the place or the climate. Men have been known to stand up for Aden, you may say, so that goes for nothing; but from my own experience I can assure you that there are not many better places in India than Bombay to live in all the year round. I remember once being congratulated on having got to the charming climate of the so-called City of Palaces from the sticky Duckland. So long as the cold weather lasted I thought there was something in it; but the hot weather came and no sea breeze, and the rains came and none of the howling S.-W. monsoon, and glad I was to change back again.

"An ex-duffadar of a British Cavalry regiment, a Tekki Ghilzai, and one who sincerely loves and sympathises with the Amir Mahomed Yakub Khan," writes to the Lahore paper to advocate the claims of Yakub to be re-instated on the Afghan throne, and to denounce the conduct of a certain native political, officer to the allegations against whom we called attention the other day:—

The Afghans are fully convinced of their Amir's innocence, and what have the British to prove against him? He is either guilty or not guilty. If he had been guilty, he ought to have been hanged on the very spot of the smouldering remains of the Residency as a miscreant, and been shown no indulgence. If he were not guilty, he ought to have been allowed to return to Kabul long ago, and restored when the whole country from the Khyber to Herat clamoured for his restoration. His trial was more than a mockery and a delusion. The English had a first-rate linguist on it, Doctor Bellew, who would have been more at home in his study with his philological researches and inquiries into the lost tribes of Israel than performing the discriminating duties of a sober judge. The next, a most valiant and tried soldier, but utterly prejudiced against everything that was Afghan. He and the former were, from the commencement, committed by their writings to a policy of annexation, and it was impossible for them to divest themselves of their bias, or to approach an inquiry with that impartiality and integrity men of less pronounced views and crotchets would have done. The third, the working member of the Commission, is, in the opinion of all Afghans, all that cannot be expressed in English. By far too shrewd and intriguing even for the canny Scotch member of the Commission, Nawab Mahomed Hyat Khan, C. S. I., is well known in the Punjab, on the Derajat border, for his devotion to the British Government—a devotion which is very peculiarly and differently appreciated by the natives of the Punjab than by certain officers to whom he owes his rise. But by the Afghans he will be ever remembered by the woes and accursed evils he has brought upon them. There would be no history more spicy to write, no record of a diary more interesting to chronicle, than the doings and sayings of this said Mahomed Hyat Khan, C. S. I., in his little tent at one time, and quarters afterwards, well removed from the over-confiding and easily guiled General Commanding-in-Chief! The Afghans know who cajoled the Ahmed Kheyl Maliks Zarrak and Kasim, who promised Allah-ud-din Khan that he would be made the Khan of the Ahmedzai Ghilzais, who guaranteed perfect immunity to the Amir Mahomed Yakoob Khan and his followers, who came into the British camp at Khushee, who first intrigued with Sirdar Wali Mahomed Khan, and then threw him over to raise the ambitious aspirations of Sirdar Hashim Khan. The Afghans also know how the executions and denunciations were managed, and how their Amir was accused, and by whom. The first and foremost amongst his accusers was Sirdar Wali Mahomed Khan, whose thirst for power was in keeping with the utter contempt he inspires. The second, Sirdar Mahomed Hashim Khan, whose ambitious views were advanced by the mother of Abdullah Jan, whose sister he had married, and gracefully and complacently encouraged by certain native politicals. And the third, Sirdar Abdullah Khan, brother of Shah Nawaz Khan and son of Sultan Jan of Herat, who owes the Amir a hereditary grudge. On the evidence of these three Sirdars, which in the eyes of Afghans is quite worthless, was their Amir transported. . . . The Afghans have no predilection for Sirdars of Russian or English fostering. They want to assert their national will; give them back Kandahar, give them their Amir Mahomed Yakub Khan, and with him no more of your native politicals, but English officers of known integrity, with no shortcomings of temper, and who thoroughly understand Afghans, and they will be content to renew the bonds of friendship, to live as peaceful neighbours, and to try honestly to forgive and, if possible, to forget the painful memories of the past. No more of the tall talk; no more of the deriding and post-prandial utterances of the special political officers; no more blustering journeys undertaken by sickly and sciatical secretaries; no more *Sham Katbas and packed congregations by Lahore deputies on special duty to welcome self-proclaimed Amirs from Turkistan at the shouts of "Afreen and Marhaba."* The Afghans know what the great political genius of the Punjab, Mr. Lepel Griffin, has paid for each of these shouts on Friday, the 24th July, 1880 (?), when Sirdar Abdul Rahman was acknowledged Amir as the greatest triumph of skilful British diplomacy! It would be of great interest to know to what head of expenditure the large sums of money spent on that memorable occasion by Deputy Rezah Ali Khan, on special duty, were put down.

Admiral Gore Jones, while at Colombo recently, was asked to state his views on the subject of the different plans proposed for the local harbour works, so far as they might be expected to interest the naval authorities. The result of the Admiral's examination of the plans was to elicit from him a decided approval of the extension of the breakwater with a curved end, so as to avoid the necessity of any northern arm, thus leaving the entrance entirely open according to the proposal submitted by Colonel Fyers and approved by Captain Donnan. The Admiral saw no reason why the largest men-of-war should not enter the harbour in all seasons. The *Ceylon Times* understands Admiral Jones's opinion has been given in writing, with a view to its being forwarded to the home authorities.

Sir Richard Temple, speaking the other day at a meeting in aid of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel held in the Lyttelton Schoolroom, Malvern, described his visit to the Indo-British Institution, Bombay, on Christmas Day last year, accompanied by the Bishop of Calcutta. He spoke of the happy faces of the children, the good organisation, and high teaching of the schools as an evidence of the Society's successful work in Bombay, and referred in very complimentary terms to the Society's oldest missionary in this presidency, Mr. Gilder. At the evening meeting the Rev. C. Walford bore similar testimony to the efficiency of the institution. This ought to be very gratifying to the friends and supporters of the schools at Sonapore. The schools have done even better this year than at the date of Sir R. Temple's visit, the girls' school having, at the recent Government examination passed 96 per cent. of the children presented, in all heads, and the boys 70 per cent.

THE VICEROY'S VISIT.

THE LEVEE.

Lord Ripon held a levée at the New Secretariat yesterday afternoon, which was certainly better attended than levées in Bombay usually are. The name of the Governor General of India possesses a charm for the native mind, which had attracted a dense mass of the population, who swarmed in the Fuller and the Mayo Roads, which lead to the Secretariat, eager to have a look at the new Viceroy. Lord Ripon and Sir James Fergusson, with the members of their respective staff, arrived at the Secretariat shortly before 4 p.m., the time appointed for the levée, escorted by a detachment of His Excellency the Governor's body-guard under the command of Major Currie. The guard of honour, which usually parades in the Secretariat compound on the occasion of the holding of levées, had been dispensed with, probably because all the troops in garrison were under orders to parade on the Esplanade at the time fixed for the levée. The Governor's band was, however, present in the compound, as usual, and played the National Anthem as the viceregal party arrived. The sowars of the body-guard were drawn up in two parallel lines facing the band. The ante-rooms were densely filled; and the business of presentation, which commenced at 4 o'clock, lasted for three-quarters of an hour. The "wealth of smiles" which the Marquis seems to have brought with him to Bombay is not likely to be drained until he leaves us at any rate; and during the ceremonial of yesterday afternoon every body, as he was successively presented, walked in the sunshine of His Lordship's smile. The attendance of sowars of the body-guard who, with drawn swords and glittering lances, are posted in the Council-chamber at levées, had also been dispensed with, thus affording better accommodation than was obtainable on previous occasions for the gentlemen having the privilege of the private *entrée*. A *dais* had been raised for the Viceroy, His Excellency the Governor, the Commander-in-Chief, and the chief officials of State. The levée was closed by the presentation of the native officers of the body-guard and of native regiments at present in Bombay. A deputation of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, headed by the Hon'ble Mr. Graham, then presented an address to the Viceroy, who made an elaborate reply. Lord Ripon, Sir James Fergusson, and the members of the viceregal party left on horseback soon after to be present at a parade of the troops in garrison in the Oval opposite the Secretariat.

DEPUTATION OF THE BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

The deputation of the Chamber of Commerce which, headed by the Hon'ble James N. Graham, waited upon H. E. the Viceroy after the levée, consisted of the following gentlemen:—The Hon'ble James N. Graham, Chairman, G. A. Barnett, Esq., Deputy Chairman, James Hutton, Esq., J. G. Russell, Esq., Richard Roberts, Esq., C. Kapp, Esq., James Thorburn, Esq., W. Maitland, Esq., J. L. Symons, Esq., R. B. Sedgwick, Esq., C. Poole, Esq., J. Fachiri, Esq., Hon'ble S. D. Sassoon, G. A. Kittredge, Esq., F. Mathew, Esq., F. D. Parker, Esq., Sorabjee Framjee Patell, Esq., Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Esq., and J. Gordon, Esq., the Secretary. Mr. Graham, in presenting the address, which was taken as read, spoke as follows:—

Your Excellency,—The address which we have the honour to present, and of which your Lordship has already received a copy, is somewhat lengthy, and as we are well aware of the value of your Lordship's time, I trust I shall meet your view if I summarise, as briefly as possible, the important subjects to which we desire to draw your Lordship's special attention. Before doing so I may say that it is with great pleasure that we take advantage of this opportunity to offer to your Lordship on behalf of our mercantile community a hearty welcome on the occasion of your Lordship's first State visit to Bombay. Of all the subjects at present before the mercantile public there is not one which on this side of India excites more interest than the extension on sound principles of railway communication, as your Excellency may probably have observed that two-thirds of our address is devoted to this subject. In the first place, we have tried to point out, as forcibly as possible, the grievous error commited in constructing any portion of the great trunk-line between Bombay and Delhi on the narrow-gauge system. Ever since I can remember the mercantile community of Bombay have been earnestly and hopefully looking forward to the time when the completion of the link between Ahmedabad and Delhi would bring us into closer contact with the Punjab and the N. W. Provinces. A general feeling of satisfaction was experienced when Government determined to carry on the work, but this was turned to one of, I may almost say, exasperation when it was found that, notwithstanding our persistent remonstrances, supported by the enlightened views of Sir Philip Wodehouse, the Government seemed resolved to half ruin the gift they had granted, and to commit a blunder the evil effects of which were obvious to all who took an interest in the subject. Your Lordship will, I think, have gathered from the facts we have collected that the unfortunate mistake then committed has borne fruit even more rapidly than the strongest opponents of the narrow-gauge system on this line could have anticipated. From this subject we have passed on to recommend the resumption of useful public works and the construction of certain lines of railway which we have good grounds for believing would be of immense value in developing the trade of this presidency. I need not enter into details, but from the facts that we have laid before your Lordship I have little doubt that you will not consider that we have attached an exaggerated importance to any one of them. Should further data be required to confirm our views, we shall have the greatest pleasure in collecting and forwarding them to our Lordship with the least possible delay. I trust our reasons for objecting to any State subsidy or aid being given to the Marmagoa Railway may not be misunderstood. Theoretically and arguing from the geographical position, no doubt a railway in that direction seems desirable, but the produce brought by it to the coast must ultimately come to Bombay, and its transport will be subject to the irregularity and inactivity connected with coasting communication. Every day merchants are becoming more alive to the fact that for certainty of arrival and continuity of communication trade can afford to pay a premium. It is on these, among other, grounds that we recommend that the development of that part of the country should, as far as the Indian Government is concerned, be left to the apparently more expensive route by Satara and Kolhapur. The other questions with which we have dealt are the proposed Acts in respect of petroleum and other inflammable oils, the Factory Act, the reduction asked for by us in the present exorbitant rates for inland telegrams, and a recommendation that the Government should encourage the introduction of telephonic communication into this city by private enterprise. The reasons we advance for bringing this subject before your Lordship are, I trust, sufficiently apparent without my enlarging on their details. I may merely remark that there is a very strong feeling throughout the mercantile community that telephonic communication in this city should be left for its development to private enterprise.

The following is the full text of the address:—

To His Excellency the Most Hon'ble the Marquis of Ripon, K.G., Viceroy and Governor General of India.

May it please your Lordship,—We, the members of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, cordially unite with all other classes of the community in offering to your Lordship our sincere congratulations, and in bidding you a hearty welcome on the occasion of your Lordship's first State visit to Bombay after assuming the high office of Viceroy and Governor-General of India; and we avail ourselves of the opportunity of placing before your Lordship our opinions on questions affecting commercial interests in this part of India.

The subject which we desire more particularly to urge on your Lordship's consideration, and the one which precedes all others in importance, is the state of railway communication connected wilh this Presidency.

The Western Rajputana Railway, which formed an integral part of the scheme of trunk railways for India projected by Lord Dalhousie in 1853, will, we are gratified to learn, be opened shortly. This great trunk line, at its northern terminus at Delhi, joins the broad or standard 5 feet 6 inches gauge system of the East India Railway, and at Ahmedabad towards the south-west it merges in the broad gauge system of the B. B. and C. I. Railway. Between Delhi and Ahmedabad the line is constructed on the narrow or metre gauge of 3 feet 3 inches. Goods, therefore, coming down from the Punjaub, beyond Delhi, will be subject to the inconveniences of a double break of gauge; they must break bulk and be transhipped at Delhi, and then again at Ahmedabad, causing great expense, delay, and risk of injury and loss.

The mercantile community of Western India have, on every occasion that presented itself, and in every form they could think of, earnestly endeavoured to convince Government that a grievous error was being committed in making any portion of the great trunk line between Bombay and Delhi on the narrow gauge; that experience had already proved that, while the saving in the cost of the construction of narrow gauge railways compared with that of the boad gauge was insignificant, the cost of working narrow gauge railways where the traffic was large was much greater than the cost of working broad gauge lines; that the portion of this line made on the narrow gauge must ere long be reconstructed on the standard gauge, as the metre gauge would be found to be unequal to the traffic, and that the evils of the break of gauge would be found in practice to be intolerable. For it was apparent that not only would the local traffic of the line be heavy, but that the natural advantages which Bombay possessed, in being at once the port nearest to the great producing districts of Upper India and to England, would attract a large proportion of the grain exported from British India. A year has scarcely elapsed since the opening of the Western Rajputana Railway from Sabarmati to Palanpur, a distance of only 80 miles, and the results of the working of this small portion of the line have already demonstrated the truth of the repeated representations made to Government regarding the probable extent of the traffic, and the evils of the break of gauge. A large traffic has sprung up on this section of the line, and the following brief narrative of the blocks which occurred at Sabarmati during the last working season, when 80 miles only of the line were open, and there was no *through* traffic from the Punjab and the provinces beyond Delhi to provide for, serves to illustrate how seriously commercial interests will be hampered when the line is opened throughout, and goods coming from beyond Delhi are subjected to a double break of bulk. The B. B. and C. I. Railway conveyed great quantities of long timber and bars and bundles of iron to Sabarmati in open wagons: at the same time the Western Rajputana Railway conveyed large quantities of grain and seeds to Sabarmati in covered wagons. As the timber and iron could not be got into covered wagons and the Western Rajputana Railway had no open ones available, the broad and narrow gauge wagons were detained under load until a large accumulation of both took place. The timber and iron were then unloaded upon the ground, where they remained several months, and, although care was taken to keep each consignment distinct, so great was the difficulty, when wagons became available, of distinguishing the various lots, that in many cases consignors were obliged to go to Sabarmati from distant stations to identify their goods. Hundreds of wagons were so unloaded, and as the merchandise lay in the way of transhipping arrangements, and much of it had to be carried a distance from one truck to another, great accumulations of wagons again took place. Had the rains set in early much damage would have been sustained by perishable goods.

We desire to refrain from wearying your Lordship with a detailed description of other inconveniences which, owing to the break of gauge at Sabarmati, were experienced last season in working this small section of the Western Rajputana Railway. We would merely request the favour of your Lordship's attention to the following points arising out of a comparison of the cost and working of broad and narrow gauge lines generally, and showing the great disadvantages of the narrow gauge on a main trunk line. (1) The accounts of the Western Rajputana Railway for the half-year ending 30th June last show that, although the line is constructed on the narrow gauge it has already cost (excluding cost of land) £6,067 per mile (calculated at 1s. 10d. per rupee to compare with the cost of the B. B. and C. I. branches), and when the whole of the estimate of further expenditure sanctioned, namely, £69,000, on account of permanent way ballasting and stations and buildings, has been expended, the cost per mile will be about £6,900, whereas the Wadhwan extension of the B. B. and C. I. Railway (76¼ miles), constructed in a similarly easy country, cost, including proportion of rolling stock, only £5,928, and their Dakor branch only £5,065. (2) The trains of the B. B. and C. I. Railway, even admitting that they travelled at no greater speed than those on the narrow guage lines, carry nearly three times the tonnage, and, as they only require the same number of men to work them, there is much saving of labour. The standard gauge line is therefore able to accommodate three times the tonnage a metre gauge line can; and in the case of a heavy traffic the narrow gauge line would require to be doubled to carry a traffic which a standard single line could carry with ease. (3) It generally happens in India that traffic is earlier in one district than in another, and continuity of gauge enables wagons to follow it, whereas in the case of break of gauge this important advantage is lost, and wagons may be idle upon one line whilst the next line may not have enough of wagons to carry its traffic. Considering that Indian lines are generally only fully worked for about half the year, the extra number of wagons necessary, owing to break of gauge, is financially a very important matter. (4) Experience has proved that owing to the overhanging of the carriages and wagons of the narrow gauge lines they and the lines themselves deteriorate more rapidly than the larger rolling stock and lines. (5) The expenditure on transhipping stations is great: at Sabarmati there are now about two miles of sidings, which are necessary to aid in the transfer of goods. (6) The staff of every description is necessarily heavy, as all goods have to be checked from one set of trucks to another. At Sabarmati last season upwards of 200 labourers and 20 clerks, in addition to station-masters, pointsmen, shunters, &c., were employed; and two engines were generally engaged shunting, at a cost of about Rs. 1,000 per mensem for locomotive power alone. (7) A comparison of the accounts of the B. B. and C. I. Railway with those of the Western Rajputana State Railway for the half-year ending 30th June last clearly shows the great superiority of the broad gauge: the cost of wages of drivers, firemen, and guards being, in proportion to the work done, less than one-sixth of what it is on the narrow gauge, on which, moreover, there is nearly three times more fuel consumed, in proportion, than on the broad.

But, great as are these disadvantages in respect of the comparative capacity and cost of working the narrow guage line, the evil which will result most injuriously to the export trade of the country, and consequently to the prosperity of the imperial revenue, is the double break of gauge. We believe that this evil will be found to be so great that it will, to a great extent, do away with the advantages which, it was hoped, would be drived from this line, and it is possible that merchants, rather than submit to the inconveniences of detention, deterioration, damage, and loss of goods in breaking bulk at Delhi and again at Sabarmati, may find it preferable to send them by the much longer route via Calcutta for export to Europe. We have already shown how great were the inconveniences suffered last working season from the break of gauge at Sabarmati, and we believe that when the remainder of the line is opened next month to Delhi it will soon be discovered that the increased traffic will not only be too great for the capacity of the narrow gauge, but that the costliness of working the line, and the blocks of wagons and goods at Delhi and Sabarmati, will render a uniform gauge from Delhi to Bombay absolutely necessary. We earnestly hope, therefore, that your Lordship will take this important subject into consideration with a view to the reconstruction of the Western Rajputana line from Sabarmati to Delhi on the broad gauge at an early date; and that, in the meantime, you will direct that the portion of the line from Sabarmati to Palanpur be laid with rails for the broad gauge, all the bridges, earthworks, &c., of the part of the line having been made for the broad gauge.

We beg further to urge upon your Lordship the expedency, in the interests of Government as well as of the mercantile public, of making over the management of all State railways which connect with the Guaranteed lines to the Guaranteed companies, by whom the State railways would be conducted with much greater economy than they are at present. The results of the working during the last half-year of the Western Rajputana State Railway to Palanpur on the narrow gauge, and of the Wadhwan and Dakor extensions on the broad gauge of the B. B. and C. I. Railway, confirm this opinion. The net profit from these extensions was equal to 8·42 and 8·72 per cent. per annum respectively on the capital outlay, while the net profit on the Western Rajputana State Railway was equal to only 4·66 per cent. per annum, although their rolling stock was new and they had nothing to pay for maintenance of permanent way (the line having been maintained by the contractors), and no police charges (the cost of police being borne by the Civil Department), whereas the B. B. and C. I. Railway maintenance and police cost that company at the rate of Rs. 960 per mile, which, on the 82¾ miles, the length of the Western Rajputana State Railway, would be equal to over Rs. 79,000. This would have reduced the net profit to Rs. 48,900, or an equivalent of only 1·78 per cent. per annum on the capital expended. This unsatisfactory result was due partly to the gauge and partly to the costly management. Had the line been contructed on the broad gauge, and managed by the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company, there are good grounds for assuming that the result would have been even more favourable than on their Wadhwan and Dakor extensions, the gross earnings on these two lines having been respectively Rs. 4,193 and Rs. 3,674 per mile, while on the Western Rajputana section the gross earnings were Rs. 4,760 per mile.

We desire now to submit for your Lordship's consideration the supreme importance to Western India of the extention of railway communications, and of the resumption of such public works as the making of roads, &c., which the Government of India two years ago deemed it necessary to put a stop to. It is unnecessary to trouble your Lordship with general arguments proving the beneficent effect of such communications on the districts through which they pass, on the welfare of the people, and on the interests of commerce, but we deem it to be our duty to state that the extension of railway communications, with low rates for carriage, has been invariably followed by an unprecedented and continuous increase of the trade and prosperity of the country locally affected. Although, perhaps, the state of the finances is not such as to admit of any heavy expenditure out of the Imperial revenue, yet the credit of the Government of India has never stood higher than at present, nor has there been a time when equal facilities were offered for obtaining, either in this country or in England, the funds requisite for the construction of railways and roads. The price which the last new 4½ per cent. loan brought sufficiently attests the favour with which Indian securities are regarded; but, if the guarantee system were preferred, the Government of India could obtain in London, on a guaranteed interest of 4 per cent. per annum, or even less, whatever amount might be required for works of this description. The interest payable on the outlay on such works would be of small account in comparison with the benefit which the country and the Imperial revenue would reap from them; more particularly from those railways which, by connecting with existing lines, would in all probability largely contribute to the prosperity of the latter, and at the same time penetrate vast tracts of populous and fertile territory hitherto unopened. Of such railways the following are most urgently needed:—

(1) A railway, on the broad gauge, from Bhopal by Jhansi to Gwalior with a diversion from a convenient point to Cawnpore. A portion of this line, namely, from Gwalior to Jhansi, is already under survey. A glance at the map will show that its alignment is nearly midway between the G.I. P. and the Rajputana lines. The country through which it would pass is populous and fertile, and is known as the largest teelseed-producing district in India. The construction of this line would considerably shorten the distance between Bombay and the districts of Cawnpore, and it would have this advantage, that the moment it was constructed it could be worked, the G. I. P. Railway Company having the rolling stock ready.

(2) We recommend that the Dakor branch of the B.B. and C.I. Railway be extended on the broad gauge from Godra to Rutlam, a distance of about 150 miles. This line would directly connect the province of Malwa with Guzerat and Kattyawar, the traffic between which districts must find its way to Rutlam either via Bombay by the B. B. and C. I., the G. I. P., and the Holkar State Railways, or via Ajmere by the Western and Eastern Rajputana lines. Oil-seeds, grain, mowra, timber and fuel would form large items of local traffic from Panch Mahals to Guzerat, while salt from the Government works at Kharagora, and general goods of all descriptions, would be largely forwarded from Guzerat into Central India. The traffic is now carried chiefly by pack bullocks and in carts, and the trade is subjected to many vexatious transit duties.

(3) The proposed system of railways for the Southern Mahratta Country, where the absence of railway communication was so seriously felt during the recent famine, is, we are glad to observe, under the consideration of the Local Government, and we recommend that a railway should connect Dhond with Dharwar, thus opening up communication with the Satara, Belgaum and Kolapur districts; that it be on the broad gauge; and that the line be surveyed and its construction vigorously pushed on to completion. It would open up valuable cotton-growing districts, and, judging by all former experience, a very marked improvement in the quality of the produce might soon be expected to follow. Moreover, as the Consulting Engineer for Railways remarks, the traffic would, it is believed, be sufficient to give a fair return on the capital expended, and such a line would make the Dhond and Manmad State Railway more profitable than at present. When the necessity for opening famine relief works in the Sholapur and Kaladgi districts called for the immediate commencement of a railway in 1879, preference was given to a line from Hutgi, near Sholapur, chiefly on account of its shorter distance and less cost, but the work appears to have been started with an imperfect knowledge of the country, as the first 60 miles from Hutgi to Bijapur is described as unusually barren. A total expenditure of Rs. 3,26,000 was incurred on the survey and earthwork, which was written off as famine expenditure. The earthwork was nearly completed between Hutgi and Bijapur, and as, in order to preserve and utilize this work, the only things needed are the bridges and culverts, we hope that, if not very expensive, Government will order the work to be completed as a road, which might, should the necessity hereafter arise, be easily converted into a railway.

The Chamber has learned that a joint stock company has been formed for the purpose of making a railway from Bellary to Marmagao. We have no objection to the construction of any such useful works by private enterprise, but we desire to express the hope that your Lordship will prevent the resources of the Government of India being applied to the encouragement of such projects when many railways of far greater importance, within British territory, are still urgently needed.

Having submitted our views regarding railway communications, we now desire to ask the favour of your Lordship's attention to certain legislative restrictions existing and proposed which are calculated to affect injuriously the commercial and manufacturing interests of India.

A Bill has recently been introduced into the Legislatives Council of the Governor-General, called the Petroleum Bill, for the purpose of imposing restrictions on the trade in kerosine oil. The growth of the trade in this article during the past few years has been very large. In 1874 there were imported into Bombay 260,000 gallons; in the ten months only of this year the imports have amounted to 5,693,570 gallons. Taking the whole of India, the imports in the year 1875-76 were about 750,000 gallons; in 1879-80 they were 6,517,552 gallons. It is hardly necessary to point out that a trade growing to these enormous proportions in a very few years, in an article consumed by the masses of the people, must be one which satisfies a great want in the country. We further respectfully submit that so large a trade carried on with an entire immunity from accident on this side of India is not of such a dangerous character as to call for legislative restriction. At a general meeting of the Chamber held on 3rd August last, the Bill was discussed, and the following resolutions passed unanimously:—That hitherto Municipal rules have proved sufficient to guard against dangers, real or supposed, in the case of kerosine oil; that in the opinion of this Chamber nothing has been brought forward to call into operation even the provisions of section 37 of Act XII. of 1875, and that until that provision has been proved to be ineffectual no further legislation is needed; that the Bill introduced into the Legislative Council of India called the Petroleum Bill must, if made law, seriously restrict, if it does not entirely check, this important and rapidly-growing trade; and that the Government of India be respectfully requested to postpone further consideration of the proposed Bill until good cause be shown for the necessity of restrictive measures. In forwarding these resolutions, and the proceedings of the meeting, to the Government of India, the Chamber urged with great deference that if Government were unwilling to withdraw the Bill the further consideration of it might be postponed until the Council returned to Calcutta, when it might be possible to send a deputation from Bombay to confer whit the Select Committee on the subject; and we sincerely hope that, in a matter of so much importance, your Lordship may be pleased to comply with the suggestion of the Chamber.

We felt grateful to the Government of India for the opportunity which they afforded us of expressing an opinion on the proposed Factories Bill. The Chamber's report on this amended Bill, together with the proceedings of the general meeting of the Chamber at which it was considered, was forwarded to Government on the 14th August last. The Chamber has recommended that the law should only be made applicable to persons under the age of ten years, so that the least possible disturbance should be caused to the millowning industry, and that a clause should be introduced into the Bill providing that the certifying Surgeon should periodically visit each mill, and certify, free of charge, in the register to be kept by the mill, that all the children are physically fit for the work. It appears to us a totally disinterested body, to be an unwise policy to impose restrictions calculated to hamper an industry which gives employment to nearly 30,000 people, and on which, if the families of the operatives are taken into account, perhaps upwards of 100,000 of the inhabitants of this city depend for their living. The Chamber has further recommended that the greatest care be exercised in appointing persons of character and standing to fill the posts of Inspectors of Factories, as the proper administration of the Act would depend entirely upon them, and it is of great importance that the Act should not be worked in an oppressive manner; and we desire the favour of your Lordship's special attention to this recommendation as the Act, if injudiciously or improperly carried out, will be worse than useless.

In the month of July last the Chamber addressed the Director-General of Telegraphs with a view to a reduction of the present charge of one rupee for six words on inland messages, which they considered exorbitant. We represented that, as communication was extending very rapidly and telegraphing was all over the world being brought within the reach of all classes, it was most desirable that greater facilities for using the telegraph should be offered to the public, and we suggested that the minimum charge should be eight annas for four words, with one anna more for every additional word, and that, as at present, no charge should be made for the address. The adoption of this suggestion would not only have been a boon to the country, but is urgently demanded by the great and rapid extension of communication throughout the country. His Excellency the Governor of Bombay in Council has also pointed out to the Government of India that the telegraph charges are extremely high in India; that the charge for twenty words exclusive of addresses was only one shilling in Australia, where the cheapness of the rate caused the telegraph to be used to an extent unknown in India, or even in the United Kingdom, in proportion to the population, the saving of time in so large a country being considerable. His Excellency added that if the Government of India would allow the Government of Bombay to try the experiment of charging half a rupee for 12 or 20 words for *local* messages, guaranteeing the present amount derived therefrom, His Excellency believed the results would be remarkable. The reasons urged by the Government of India, in their resolution of the 5th October last, against making some concession, seem to the Chamber to be far from conclusive. We refrain, however, from going into these on the present occasion, but we would remark that the benefits of the telegragh system for commercial purposes are now beginning to be appreciated by the natives, and that it may be confidently predicted that some incentive, such as lowered rates granted at the present time, would lead to a great increase in the use of the telegraph. In the meantime we trust that at least the experiment suggested by His Excellency the Governor of Bombay will receive your Lordship's favourable re-consideration.

While on the subject of telegraphic communication, we desire respectfully to express the hope that Government will encourage the immediate introduction, by private enterprise, of telephonic communication into this city, as we anticipate that it would be a boon to the mercantile and general public. We believe that while it would supply a want which the Telegraph Department is unable to meet, it can in no way interfere with the telegraph system or the revenues derived therefrom, inasmuch as no telegraphic lines are in existence by which communication can be obtained between house and house in the same street, or from street to street in the same district, within the municipal or state limits of large cities and towns in the empire. Since the Telephone District Exchange system was first introdcued, there has been a steady and enormous increase in the number of persons using this means of intercommunication wherever it has been provided. This fact alone seems sufficient to prove its great value to the public.

With our best wishes for your Lordship's health and prosperity, and with the assurance of our high respect, in the name and on behalf of the members of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, we have the honour to remain your Lordship's most faithful and obedient servants,

JAMES N. GRAHAM, Chairman.
G. A. BARNETT, Deputy Chairman.
JA. HUTTON,
JNO. G. RUSSELL,
RICHD. ROBERTS, } Members of Committee.
C. KAPP,
JAMES THORBURN,
J. GORDON, Secretary.

Bombay, 26th November, 1880.

H. E. the Viceroy, replying to the deputation, said:—Gentlemen, I am much obliged to you for the address you have presented to me, and for the kind and flattering terms of your reference to myself; and I can assure you that I am very glad indeed of this opportunity of meeting the representatives of the mercantile community of Bombay. I appreciate very highly the enterprise of that community, and beg to assure you that I set a very high value on the maintenance and extension of all that concerns your interests. I am very glad, gentlemen, that you have in this address entered so fully into your views and opinions on the various important questions so closely affecting the interests of your community. It is of great importance to the Government that they should have from time to time an opportunity of learning the views of the mercantile community of the great cities of this empire, and I am glad, therefore, that you have set forth, in the manner you have done, the views and the opinions of that important body. Gentlemen, I am sure you will not now expect me to enter in any detailed manner into the questions you have raised in your address. You are well aware that many of them are questions of great magnitude, and as such, require the fullest consideration of the Government at home. The individual opinion of the Viceroy is not in itself sufficient to dispose of them. The very large questions of railway policy raised in your address require to be considered and decided by that Government. For myself I do not think that I shall be going beyond that discretion which every one in my position is bound carefully to maintain if I say that in the case of trunk lines I approve of the principle that a break of gauge should be avoided; for—I think it very desirable in the interests of trade that through communication should not be interrupted by the necessity of transhipping goods in transit. But at the same time you will clearly understand that to decide a question of this sort in the first instance, is a different thing from being called upon to reverse a policy already determined upon, and already carried into execution. All I can say is that the question shall receive my consideration and the consideration of my colleagues and the member of my Council who has been specially deputed to investigate it. When I remind you that the member so deputed is our friend Mr. Gibbs, I am sure you will agree with me that the interests of Bombay are in no dangerous hands. I am no enemy, nor I believe, are you, to the narrow gauge system under proper conditions, and I should be sorry if any expression of mine led persons to entertain the idea that that was my view, but I do feel strongly that a uniformity of gauge on main lines is a matter of great importance. As regards the particular lines to which you have alluded, I can only say that some of them have received the consideration of the Government of India, and it would be a great advantage to us in dealing with the questions connected with them to learn your views; and from the friendly assurances contained in your address, I am sure you will be very glad to afford the Government any assistance in your power with a view to their elucidation. With respect to the question which relates to the Bill for the purpose of restricting the trade in kerosine oil, and which you have raised in your address, I wish to say that I have been all my life a free-trader. I have a very lively belief in free-trade. But at the same time you are well aware that in England where free-trade principles are so firmly established, a Bill has been passed, and a very stringent Bill, regulating the trade in Petroleum, on account of its explosive and dangerous character; and it seems only natural we should endeavour to work somewhat on the lines of English legislation. But I can only say for myself—and I am quite sure I speak the sentiments of my colleagues—that we shall be glad to receive and consider such observations as a body so well qualified to deal with this subject as the Bombay Chamber of Commerce may desire to offer. As regards the Factory Act, that again is a question of great importance, and, I do not deny, of considerable difficulty. But I have lived in England in factory towns, and know the objections which were raised to factory legislation when first introduced in that country. But I have also seen the benefits accruing from it. You have spoken, gentlemen, of the question of telephonic communication, and I have to say with regard to that is that the subject is, to some extent, still under the consideration of the Government of India. But we will give every possible weight to the suggestions which you have made. I myself am generally in favor of entrusting matters which can be carried out by private enterprise to other than State agency; but when you do set up a monopoly such as the telegraphic communication is in India, and also now in England, it is necessary that you should carefully guard that monopoly, and not allow the rights of the State to be infringed. The subject is one which has given rise to some difficulty in England as well as here. But I can only say that, whatever may be the ultimate decision of the Government of India as to the agency which shall be employed in this matter, I feel that the public have a right to demand that, if the Government take the duty upon themselves, they should see that the wants and requirements of the public are supplied. Gentlemen, I need not detain you longer except to assure you that so long as I hold the office entrusted to me, it will always be my duty and my pleasure to encourage and foster the interests of commerce and industry in India; for I am convinced that it is by strengthening the commercial enterprise of India that the country can alone hope to advance in that course of progressive development which I should wish to see it follow.

THE PARADE ON THE OVAL.

The chief feature of the Viceroy's present visit to Bombay, and which will live longest in the memory of the majority of the inhabitants, is the general parade of troops in garrison and the Volunteers of the town, which took place on the Oval yesterday evening at the conclusion of the levée. The various corps fell in, and were marched into the Oval between four and half-past four o'clock in the afternoon. They were formed up in a long line down the Secretariat side of the Oval, facing the sea. The levee, and the work of receiving and replying to addresses, which followed it, occupied the Viceroy till somewhere about half-past five; and it was a relief to those on parade when the playing of the National Anthem announced that the ceremony at the Secretariat was over and his Lordship was on his way to the Oval. As His Excellency, the Commander-in-Chief, and numerous officers accompanying them rode on to the ground the battery at the Apollo Bunder head fired a salute. The troops, standing in open order, presented arms, and then stood at attention while his Lordship rode down the front of the line, the band of each regiment playing a tune as the procession passed. The line was a very long one, with the artillery, in their dark-blue uniforms, on the extreme right; next, the red coats of the 2-4th and 66th Foot, in the order named; then, the dark-blue, again, of the G. I. P. Railway Volunteers; another "thin red line" formed by the Bombay and the B. B. & C. I. Railway Volunteers; and last, the two native regiments, the 21st (Marine Battalion) and the 25th B.L.I. After inspection the regiments broke into column to the right, and closed to quarter column, but were afterwards opened to column formation again, and marched past in that order. The two line regiments were distinguishable from each other by the fact that one only carried a colour, the 66th Regiment having lost theirs at Maiwand. In recognition of this gallant regiment's former connection with Bombay, and of their splendid behaviour on the field, where their colours were lost through no fault of their own, it would be a seemly thing for Bombay to do to raise a subscription and present them with a new colour. After the march past the brigade was wheeled into line again and advanced in review order. This closed the parade, and regiments were marched off the ground by their own commanding officers.

The Bombay Volunteers, who had marched in extremely good form throughout, were taken by General Hewett to the front of the Post Office, where, before dismissing them, General Hewett gave the men a short address. He said he was very proud of the corps, who had turned out in such strength and behaved so well on parade. H. E. the Viceroy told him at the Byculla Club dinner on Saturday night that when he drove through the ranks of the Volunteers as they lined the street on the occasion of his landing on Saturday morning he thought they were regulars, they had such a fine soldierly appearance. Sir James Fergusson, too, had complimented the corps on the excellent turn-out and smart appearance of the guard of honour at the Byculla Club. He (General Hewett) personally expressed his warm thanks to officers and men for their work in the cause of the corps. On being dismissed by the Adjutant, Captain Stokes—to whom much of the credit for getting the men to muster and working them up into a state of efficiency on parade is due—three hearty cheers were given for General Hewett.

We have been supplied with the following general field state:—

Royal Artillery:—1 captain, 3 subalterns, 1 staff sergeant, 6 sergeants, 1 trumpeter, 94 rank and file —total 106.

British Infantry:—3 field officers, 6 captains, 8 lieutenants, 3 staff officers, 2 staff sergeants, 31 sergeants, 34 trumpeters, drummers, and buglers, and 452 rank and file—total 539.

Volunteers:—5 field officers, eight captains, 7 lieutenants, 2 staff officers, 6 staff sergeants, 14 sergeants, 8 trumpeters, drummers and buglers, and 360 rank and file—total 410.

Native Infantry:—3 field officers, 1 captain, 6 lieutenants, 23 native officers, 44 havildars, 27 trumpeters, &c., and 423 rank and file—total 527.

This gives a total on parade of 1,572 of all ranks. But there appears to be some mistake, at any rate as regards the Volunteers. The following is the correct field state of the Bombay Volunteers alone:—Field officers 2; captains 6; lieutenants 10; staff sergts. 3; buglers 12; band 27; rank and file 200; army staff—1 field officer, 1 captain, 2 staff sergts., and 3 sergts—total 267.

The following is the nominal list of staff officers present:—Brigadier General C. T. Aitchison, C. B. Deputy Assistant Adjutant General Captain C. Middlemass; Assistant Quarter Master General Captain H. Melliss; Deputy Assistant Quarter Master General Captain H. Moore; Commanding Royal Artillery, Colonel A. H. Dawson R. A.; Adjutant Royal Artillery, Captain W. G. Mullay, R. A.

THE VICEROY AT THE UNIVERSITY BUILDINGS.

At the close of the parade the Viceroy and party drove to the Secretariat, which they left soon afterwards, and proceeded on foot to see the University Library, where they were received by Mr. Justice West, the Vice-Chancellor, Professor Peterson, the University Registrar, Mr. C. E. Fox, the Hon'ble Rao Saheb V. N. Mandlik, C.S.I., Professor R. G. Bhandarker, and others. H. E. the Commander-in-Chief, the Hon'ble Mr. Ashburner, and others, accompanied the party. The upper storey of the library had been lighted for the occasion, and additional lights were procured from the Secretariat. Lord Ripon went over the entire premises—excepting, of course, the Rajabai Tower, which it would have been an extraordinary feat for His Lordship, after the fatigues of the day, to ascend —Mr. Justice West and the Hon'ble Mr. Gibbs, his predecessor in the office of Vice-Chancellor, accompanying His Lordship on either side. From the library the Marquis and party walked across to the University buildings, which were also closely inspected. The Viceroy went up the amphitheatre of seats for the fellows of the University, and looked with some interest at the Chancellor's superb chair and the ornamental canopy under which it is placed. The large statue of the late Sir Cowasjee Jehangir Readymoney did not escape Lord Ripon's notice; and gazing at the likeness in marble, His Lordship remembered the name of the benevolent founder of the University buildings. The Viceroy expressed to Mr. Justice West the pleasure which the visit had afforded him; and the party then took their seats in carriages and drove to the tents on the Esplanade, where supper was provided for the gallant 66th Regiment.

DINNER TO THE 66TH REGIMENT.

The dinner to this distinguished regiment came off at 6-30 last night. The spacious pavilion erected on the Esplanade for the entertainment was very prettily got up. There was a profusion of flags, both inside and out, and nothing to be desired in the way of illumination, the interior of the pavilion being as brightly lighted as it was possible to be. Messrs. Green and Jarvis provided the dinner—an excellent and substantial one, by the way. The quantity of the most inviting beef and mutton was unlimited, as was also the bottled-beer, and the men did ample justice to both. H. E. the Viceroy, accompanied by H. E. the Governor, Colonel Stracey, and some of the members of his staff, drove up shortly before 7 o'clock, and the dinner was interrupted for a little, while

Lord Ripon addressed the men in the following words:

Colonel Hart and men of the 66th Regiment:—I am very glad to have this opportunity of associating myself with the welcome which is given to you upon this occasion by the members of the Bombay Government. That great feat of arms which was performed by your gallant comrades who died to the last moment in defence of the standards of their Queen-Empress has been already acknowledged, as you are probably aware, in glowing terms by the Commander-in-Chief in India, Sir Frederick Haines, whose words have been cordially endorsed by the Government of India. Such a feat will live in the memories of Englishmen—aye, in the memory of the world—so long as great deeds and noble self-sacrifice have their value among men. (Loud applause.) Sixty-sixth you must remember that to have been the comrades of those who died so gallantly throws a great responsibility upon this noble regiment, because you have to maintain, each and all of you, in your future history, the fame which has been won for you by those who have died for their country. (Cheers.) I will not detain you longer except to say how heartily I wish you god-speed, and how confident I am that throughout the world, whenever you are called upon, you will know how to defend those colours which will soon be entrusted to you by your Queen. (Loud and prolonged applause.)

His Excellency then proposed three cheers for H. M. the Queen-Empress, to which the men heartily responded, following them up with three for His Excellency the Viceroy, as also the Commander-in-Chief, General Burrows, and Colonel Hart, commanding the 66th.

Colonel Hart, replying on behalf of the 66th, said:—May it please your Excellency,—On behalf of the 66th Regiment allow me to thank you for the kind words you have been pleased to say to us. I can assure your Excellency that they will be appreciated by each and every one of us—man, woman, and child—in the regiment. (Cheers.) We are happy think that the conduct of the regiment at Maiwand has obtained so much approbation, and I am quite sure that whenever called upon to meet the enemy again it will fight as well and, I hope, with a better result. (Cheers.)

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief said that he was very much pleased to hear the cheers for General Burrows—even more so than at the very cordial welcome they had accorded him. He hoped that the 66th would enjoy the little comforts provided for them.

His Excellency left the pavilion amid great cheering, accompanied by His Excellency the Governor, Colonel Stracey, and some of the members of his staff.

The following gentlemen were among the numerous visitors in the pavilion:—His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, Major-General Olpherts, Major-General Hewett, Colonel Stracey, Sir Frank Souter, Mr Hart, and Captain Haydon, R. E.

Throughout the dinner the band of the Bombay Volunteers performed outside the pavilion.

THE VICEROY AT "THE WILDERNESS."

Last night Lord Ripon dined at the residence of His Excellency Lieut. General H. J. Warre, C. B., the Commander-in-Chief of the Bombay Army, at "The Wilderness," Malabar Hill. His Lordship arrived at 8-15 p.m., when the guard of honour, consisting of 100 rank and file of the 25th Regiment N. I., with band and colours, under the command of Captain Simpson, presented arms, and the band played the National Anthem. His Lordship was received at the entrance by Lieutenant General Warre, and conducted up the steps leading to the front verandah, where Mrs. Warre, met him and conducted him to the inner rooms. Sir James Fergusson accompanied His Lordship in the same carriage, as well as Mr. H. W. Primrose, Private Secretary, and Major White, Military Secretary to the Viceroy. Besides the gentlemen above mentioned the following were the guests of the Commander-in-Chief at dinner:—The Honourable Mr. Gibbs, Lady Fergusson, Miss Fergusson, Colonel Stracey, Admiral Gore Jones, Captain King, R. N., Lieut. Leslie, R. N., Mr. Gonne, Chief Secretary to Government, Sir Michael and Lady Westropp, Mr. Lyall, Foreign Secretary to the Government of India, the Hon'ble Mr. and Mrs. Ashburner, Colonel Wardrop, Acting Adjutant General, Colonel Pottinger, Quarter-Master General, Colonel Maud, Judge Advocate General, General Aitchison, Dr. Fogo, Surgeon-General, Dr. Muir, Surgeon to the Viceroy, Sir Frank Souter, Colonel Johnson, Captain Simpson, and His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief's aides-de-camp. After dinner there was an evening party, to which several other guests, European and native, were invited. The band of the 25th Regiment N. I. played at intervals during the evening.

MOVEMENT OF TROOPS.

The 17-8th Royal Artillery will arrive from Mhow on the 2nd December at Boree Bunder railway station at 8-45 p. m., and will proceed to Colaba to be quartered there. The battery consists of 3 officers; 64 men, 2 women, and 9 children; 39 followers, 10 women, and 22 children.

The undermentioned troops are expected from Kurrachee per Indian Government steamer Dalhousie, which sailed for Bombay on the 28th instant at 5 p. m., and should arrive here on the 1st December with 2 officers, 47 men, 10 women, 26 children, 37 followers, 14 bullocks, and 2 guns of the C-2 R. A.; and 1 officer and 3 men (European), 1 native officer, 67 men, 17 followers, and 1 horse, of the Sappers and Miners. The troops will disembark at the Prince's Dock and encamp on the Esplanade. The battery will march for Ahmednagur on the 4th December, and the Sappers and Miners will be sent to Kirkee by the passenger train from Boree Bunder railway station at 7-15 a. m. on the 2nd December.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Euphrates sailed from Kurrachee for Bombay on the 27th instant at 12 o'clock (noon) with 4 officers, 1 lady, 3 children, 1 apothecary, and 115 men, 11 women, 32 children, 18 followers, and 1 horse, the remainder of the 66th Regiment. The steamer brings also one sergeant of the 62nd Foot.

ARRIVAL OF H. H. THE RAJA OF RAJPIPLA.

H. H. the Raja of Rajpipla, Gumbeersingjee, accompanied by two of his wives and two of his sons, Chuckersingjee and Thigvijursingjee, arrived yesterday at a quarter to 11 o'clock at the Grant Road railway station by a special train of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company.

His Highness was received at the railway station by Mr. C. G. W. Macpherson, acting Under-Secretary to Government, and Mr. Shankur Pandurang Pandit, Oriental Translator to Government. A guard of honour consisting of fifty rank and file of the 25th Regiment N. I., with band and colours, under the command of Subedar Davesing, were drawn up in front of the entrance to the up-line platform of the station. His Highness was then conducted to a carriage that was in waiting, and, accompanied by Mr. Macpherson and Mr. Sunker Pandurang, drove to Mr. Bhandoopwallah's bungalow, on the Cowasjee Patel Tank Road. On His Highness leaving the railway station the guard of honour presented arms, and the band struck up a lively air. A salute of 11 guns was fired from the Saluting Battery. The special train conveying His Highness and his followers was timed to arrive at the station at 9 a. m. (Madras time), but the engine of the train became disabled at Boisur station and caused a detention.

RHYME AND REASON; OR, AXING THE QUESTION WHO.

Who daily slanders and detracts?
Who not by no means sticks at facts?
Misrepresents our daily acts?
The Pioneer!

Who, when he's wrong politely's shown,
Mistakes (!) refuses to disown
And lets the calumny alone?
The Pioneer!

Who plays the game of Bengal Brag?
Who never stops unceasing nag?
Who said we "feared" to hoist our flag?
The Pioneer!

Who says that, overcome by fear,
We thought the enemy too near,
And hadn't pluck to save our beer?
The Pioneer!

Who gave the world his first impression
That all was gloom and deep depression
And military retrogression?
The Pioneer!

Who should in future have a care
And not too far in falsehood dare,
And of things "milingtry" beware?
The Pioneer!

Note by our P.D.—E'ed better stick to rum or *Simla* spirits.—*Kandahar News.*

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Criminal Sessions, 10 a.m.
Town Council, 3 p.m.
Theatrical performance at St. Xavier's College, 4-30 p.m.
Asiatic Society, General Meeting, 5 p. m.
Band, 2nd Battn. 4th Regiment, Esplanade Bandstand, 5-45 p. m.
Band, B. V. R. C., Gymkhana.
Apollo Gardens, 6 p.m.
Gaiety Theatre, 9 p.m.
Temple Bar, concert 9 p. m.
State Dinner at Government House, Parel.
Evening party at Government House, Parel.

Vessel Arrived.—The following vessel arrived yesterday:—Pearl (s), from Mandvee.

Vessels Sailed.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Favourite, to Akyab; Oorun (s), Coast and Cutch Strauton (s), Havre; Avoca (s), China; Mars (s), China; Umballa (s), Rangoon.

Music at the Esplanade Bandstand.—The band of the 2nd Battalion 4th (King's Own Royals) Regiment will play the following programme of music at the Esplanade bandstand this evening:—

Overture	Tancredi	Rossini.
Operatic Selection	The Princess of Trebizonde	Offenbach.
Valse	Die Schwebenden Geister	Hecker.
Grand Selection	On Italian Airs	
Valse	Les Sirenes	Waldteufel.
Polka	Tout a la Joie	Fahrback.

God save the Queen.

Music at the Gymkhana.—The following programme of music will be played by the band of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles at the Gymkhana this evening:—

March	On popular song	Kappey.
Overture	Tancredi	Rossini.
Selection	Nabucodonosor	Verdi.
Waltz	Les Lointains	Waldteufel.
Quadrille	The Spanish Beauty	M. Relle.
Galop	Wirr-warr	C. Faust.

God save the Queen.

Obstruction on the B. B. and C. I. Railway line.—Last evening, at about 7 o'clock, an up goods train got off the line at the first level-crossing beyond the Grant Road station, thereby causing an obstruction for about two hours to the line, which prevented all the up local trains as well as the up mail-train coming into the Grant Road station.

The Byculla Club Dinner to the Viceroy.—The following were the guests at the Club dinner to Lord Ripon on Saturday night:—H. E. the Right

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Hon'ble Marquis of Ripon, Viceroy and Governor-General of India, H. E. the Right Hon'ble Sir J. Fergusson, H. E. the Commander-in-Chief, Colonel A. Johnson, Right Rev. Dr. Meurin, General Hewett, General Olpherts, Major G. S. White, Secretary to H. E. the Admiral, Surgeon-Major Muir, B. F. Farnham, Esq., Hon'ble J. Gibbs, Naval Commander-in-Chief, A. C. Lyall, Esq., General Aitchison, H. W. Primrose, Esq., Colonel Malleson, G. Geary, Esq., Colonel Dawson, Belgium Consul, Dr. Waters, J. Janni, Editor of *Times of India*, Capt. Firebrace, Maj. Rivett-Carnac, Colonel Chapman, French Consul, Colonel Stracey, Lieut.-Colonel Wardrop, Rev. Kerr, A. D. C. in waiting to H. E. the Viceroy, A. D. C. in waiting to H. E. the Governor, Major Pierson, Flag Captain, G. H. R. Hart, Esq., Colonel Pottinger, Colonel Sturt, German Consul, Colonel Stokes, A. D. C. to Viceroy, Italian Consul, A. D. C. to Governor, Flag Lieutenant, F. W. Latimer, Esq.

THE VICEROY'S VISIT TO POONA.—A special general meeting under the presidency of Mr. J. G. Moore took place on Saturday morning, which was attended by about twenty-three members; amongst them were Major Ducat and Mr. A. H. Plunkett, and the native gentlemen of the Municipality. It was resolved at this meeting that an address be presented to His Excellency the Viceroy in Bhoodwara, near the Old Bhoodwar Palace, on His Excellency visiting the city. The city Municipality have in consequence requested all the owners of the houses to white-wash them, which is being rapidly done. Also the Secretary of the Cantonment Committee has ordered that all the houses in the cantonment should come in for a little eye-wash also. The Viceroy, on his arrival, will visit the Powder Manufactory and the Small Arms Factory at Kirkee (which, we believe, were constructed at an outlay of something topping a crore of rupees), after which he will proceed to Government House, Gunnesh Khind. His Excellency will enter the city by Lukdi-poole through Narrain Pait, passing by the Gaekwar's Wada, and thence to Appa Bulwant's gate, thence to the Muddee, passing Nana's Wara to Bhoodwar Chowk. Here he will receive the address. A mandwa will be erected on the ground of the late Bhoodwar Palace for the purpose, where there will be a gathering of the principal residents of the city as well as the members of the Municipality. Lord Ripon will then pass through Sookurwar Pait, Aditwar Pait, Rastias Wara, and the day following will drive through the city. We believe His Excellency will return to Gunnesh Khind, Government House, by the Bholie (or Gossaviepoora road) to Sungum Bridge from the Sassoon Hospital' Our energetic collector, Mr. J.G. Moore, is making the necessary arrangements for the accommodation of those who are to be present at the railway station to receive the Viceroy on his arrival.—*Poona Observer.*

MR. GOCULDAS JUGMOHUNDAS'S ELECTION.—At the municipal elections on the 22nd instant, Mr. Goculdas Jugmohundas, who polled 53 votes, was elected a member of the Corporation for the Camateepoora ward. Four of these were recorded as "objected votes," and notice having been given by Messrs. Jefferson, Bhaishanker, and Dinshaw on behalf of the Hon'ble Rao Saheb V. N. Mandlik, C. S. I., expressing their intention to dispute the election of Mr. Goculdas, the Municipal Commissioner appointed Friday last at 1 p. m. for an enquiry in the matter. Mr. Payne attended before the Commissioner at the abovenamed hour on behalf of Mr. Goculdas. The Commissioner waited half an hour to hear the objection of which notice had been given; but as nobody appeared on the other side, the objection was disallowed and the election was confirmed by the Commissioner, whose decision is final. There was, therefore, no occasion for the question being brought before the Presidency Magistrate's court. Mr. Goculdas has since ascertained that although the notice to object purported to be given to the Municipal Commissioner in the name of the Rao Saheb, it was really given at the instigation of somebody else, against whom Mr. Goculdas has instructed his solicitor to take steps. We are requested to say that on the day of the election Mr. Goculdas interested himself in the Rao Saheb's return to the Corporation, and we have been furnished with the names of several voters who, at Mr. Goculdas's request, actually voted for the Rao Saheb.

GOA.—The Goa Government have made to the Municipality of Ilhas a grant of Rs. 5,000 as compensation for the loss in revenue which the Municipality has sustained by the introduction of the Anglo-Portuguese treaty.

ROBBERY AT GOA.—A theft of three thousand xerafins and some articles of jewellery, which the thieves carried away by introducing themselves through the roof of the shop of Anta Tolly, was committed at Siolin (Goa) on the 17th instant.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.—The following is a summary of cases prosecuted by the agents of the S.P.C.A. during the week ending the 27th instant:—Horses, 3 lame; bullocks, 6 lame, 15 sore necks, and 4 emaciated. Total number of cases 28; amount of fines Rs. 50.

A DISHONEST SERVANT.—A sweeper named Baboo Dajee, employed at the *Times of India* office, was yesterday convicted by Mr. P. Ryan of stealing a quantity of old newspapers, valued at eight annas, from that office. He was sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

INQUEST.—A coroner's inquest was held on Sunday last at H. M.'s Common Jail on view of the body of Ahmed Hajee. Deceased was a prisoner undergoing a term of four months' rigorous imprisonment and died in the Jail Hospital. The verdict was "that the death of the deceased was caused by phthisis."

CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.—Canje e Mowjee was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee on two separate charges of criminal breach of trust in respect of a quantity of red thread, valued at Rs. 9, belonging to Allybhoy Noorbhoy and Allybhoy Alladin. He was sentenced to a term of two months' rigorous imprisonment on both the charges.

THEFT.—Ahmed Abba was yesterday convicted by Mr. P. Ryan of stealing a silver watch, valued Rs. 25, belonging to Kaderkhan Chandkhan, and the same prisoner was further convicted by the same magistrate on three separate charges of criminal breach of trust in respect of sundry articles of wearing apparel, silver bangles, &c., belonging to three different parties. He was sentenced to an accumulated term of two-and-a-half months' rigorous imprisonment.

A DIVER DROWNED.—A coroner's inquest was held on Saturday evening last at Boree Bunder on view of the body of Masoom. Deceased was a diver, and was employed on that day in diving in the harbour. During the time he was under water the head-piece of the diving-dress got accidentally detached, and when the man was hauled up he was found dead. The following verdict was recorded: that "the death of the deceased was caused by his having been accidentally drowned in the sea whilst diving in a diving-dress, in consequence of the cap of the dress having been displaced from the collar."

FIRES.—On Sunday night last at about half-past 10 o'clock a fire broke out in a milch-cattle stable belonging to Hyder Ally Cassumjee, situated at Davan on the Parell Road. The fire spread rapidly, and the whole jowlee shed was completely burnt to the ground within a short time. The origin of the fire is attributed to the carelessness of one of the dairymen in using a naked oil-lamp. The damage is estimated at Rs. 400.—Another fire broke out on the same night at half-past 7 o'clock in the fifth storey of a house situated in Dhunjee Dongree Street, occupied by Cowasjee Nowrojee. It appears that while Cowasjee was engaged filling a small tin-lamp with kerosine-oil the lamp accidentally fell from his hand into a large tin of kerosine-oil, which ignited at once, causing damage to bedding and sundry articles of wearing apparel, &c., to the value of Rs. 150. The fire, however, was kept under control, and speedily extinguished.

A CHARGE OF DEFAMATION.—Yesterday at the Fort Police Court Bhaijee Bapoojee Dulbey, a compounder, appeared before Mr. P. Ryan to answer a charge of defamation preferred against him by Dr. Arthur Donald McCabe, a medical officer in the employ of the G. I. P. Railway Company. Mr. Walker, solicitor, appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. Manockshaw, pleader, for the defence. It appeared that the complainant has been in medical charge of the Lanowlee district of the G. I. P. Railway Company since June last. As usual no examination of drugs or medical stores were made when complainant took over charge of the district. In October last the complainant directed the accused to prepare the usual half-yearly indent for drugs required. The last indent showed a consumption from April to September between five and six ounces of quinine, which was comparatively a larger quantity than was ordinarily consumed during that period. The accused could not satisfactorily account for such a large consumption, but promised to be more careful in future. The indent was subsequently forwarded to the head office in Bombay to Dr. Gostling with a report that quinine, chlorodyne, and some other drugs were not properly accounted for. Dr. Gostling went to Lanowlee on the 14th October last, and after having examined the prescription-book gave orders some time last month to suspend the accused. The accused consequently came down to Bombay, and stated to Dr. Gostling in the presence and hearing of the complainant that he (the complainant) had misappropriated two ounces of quinine, a bottle of olive-oil, and a bottle of nseed-oil. The complainant believed that if these statements, which were untrue, were reported in the ordinary course of business to the agent of the railway company, his character would be injured, also his propects as a servant of the company. The case was partly gone into, and then adjourned for a week.

THE BENCH AND THE BAR AT SURAT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SURAT, Nov. 26.

TO-DAY at the rising of the court Mr. Kewalram, the Government Pleader of this district, addressed Mr. Tagore as follows:—

As this is probably the last day your honour will preside on this Bench before proceeding to join your permanent appointment as Judge and Sessions Judge of Shikarpore, I consider it a pleasing duty and a privilege to express to you on behalf of the Bar our deep sense of regret at the severance of our official connection, which has continued for nearly six months. We trust we may not be understood to flatter you at all when we say that, during the short time you have been amongst us as Acting Judge of this district, you have by your urbane manners, by your calm and dignified deportment, by your wonted habit of making deep and searching investigations, and by the anxious desire you evinced to do justice to those amongst whom your lot was cast, secured the admiration, respect, and gratitude of the whole city of Surat. The kind and forbearing spirit by which you were guided in your relations with the members of the local Bar shall ever be remembered with thankfulness by us all. With an expression of these few feeble sentiments, I conclude by wishing you on behalf of the Bar of Surat a long life, health, happiness, and prosperity wherever you go.

Mr. Tagore replied as follows:—Mr. Kewalram and other members of the Bar,—I am much obliged to you for your expression of esteem and kindly feelings towards me, and can assure you that the regret at parting is mutual. But I must tell you that I have been here only as an interloper, that the place belongs of right to Mr. Birdwood, who is again coming to adorn the Bench he has left temporarily, so that your regret at my departure must give way before the pleasure of welcoming back amongst you a judge who is well known to you all, and who has endeared himself to all in this district by his justice, impartiality, and kind disposition. Gentlemen, it is not likely that you will remember me in the midst of your pressing duties and avocations, but I shall always cherish the happy days I have spent in Guzerat. It was at Ahmedabad that I received my first appointment in the Civil Service, and I have spent the best parts of my career in Guzerat, and have formed friendships and acquaintances which I trust will continue to the end of my days. Before saying good-bye I wish to convey to you, gentlemen of the Bar, my sense of the courtesy you have always shown me and the assistance I have often derived from your skill and industry as advocates in the discharge of my judicial duties. I am glad to be able to say that during my short term of service the Bench and the Bar have pulled on well together, and that nothing has occurred to disturb that harmony which is so essential to the due administration of justice.

THE COLABA PRESS COMPANY.

AN adjourned extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the above company was held at its registered office, in Elphinstone Circle, on Thursday last, at 4 p. m., to receive the report of the committee appointed by the shareholders to enquire whether the company can be withdrawn from liquidation; Mr. J. G. Russell, one of the liquidators, in the chair. The notice convening the meeting was read. The chairman then read the report of the committee, the chief point in which was the suggestion that the sum of Rs. 1,75,000, being the value of 1,000 shares of the Bombay Hemp and Jute Mill Company, received by the liquidators and handed over to the shareholders of this company, be written off from the balance of reserve and store funds to make up the loss in the capital.

A shareholder asked the chairman to read the remarks of the liquidators and the members of the committee on the report.

The chairman did not think it advisable to do so, as he considered they did not concern the shareholders. The chairman then stated that, on consulting the auditor of the company, that gentleman was of opinion that such an entry as the committee proposed would not be a proper one from an accountant's point of view, but he (the auditor) qualified his remarks by stating that the shareholders were masters of their own property, and if they insisted upon making the entry, it was their own affair, provided the company had no liabilities. The liquidators also concurred in this view. It was then proposed "that the report of the special committee appointed by the resolution passed at the last meeting held on 26th October, 1880, be, and is hereby, adopted." The resolution was carried by a majority.

Mr. Winter, solicitor, in voting against the above resolution, said that he did not oppose the withdrawal of the company from liquidation, but it was the scheme which he did not accept, as he did not think it a correct mode.

Mr. Lynch, solicitor, said that though he held a very high opinion regarding the knowledge in matters of accounts of most of the shareholders, he was of opinion that the object of the reserve and store funds was not to make up the deficiency in capital, as suggested by the members of the committee—that was a thing, he thought, the shareholders could not do. If the court took the same view as he held, he feared the scheme would fall to the ground, and the interests of the shareholders must then suffer, as well as the reputation of the company and its value. The best course, he observed, was to consider first of all that there were three main difficulties in the way of withdrawal from the liquidation: the first was in change of capital, the second was connected with the wording of the first clause of the deed of constitution of the company, and the third was replacing the lost capital. The committee had dealt with one difficulty only—all three must be cleared up. He (Mr. Lynch) thought that a statement should be laid before a competent adviser, stating all difficulties and suggestions, and that would ensure success. It was then proposed "that this meeting be adjourned until thisday three weeks, and the liquidators, in conjunction with the members of the committee (who were requested to continue to act), should take proper advice as to the means and ways of bringing about the withdrawal of the company from liquidation, and they should submit the same to this meeting, and that the name of Mr. R. S. Brown (solicitor) be added to the list of the committee." Carried unanimously.

After a vote of thanks to the chairman the meeting separated.

FIFTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)

EIGHTH DAY, MONDAY, Nov. 29.

RAPE.

BEHARILALL MUNGNIRAM was charged with having committed rape on a little native girl (Bunnoo) aged 9 years. Upon the evidence the jury were not unanimous as to the result; but His Lordship, taking the opinion of the majority which favored the prisoner, acquitted and discharged him.

CHEATING.

Motichund Bhimjee was charged as above in respect of a Government promissory note which, by false representations, he induced one Vallajee Narayan to deliver to him. The case was partially gone into yesterday and adjourned to this day. The prisoner is defended by Mr. Budroodin, Mr. Russell prosecuting.

HIGH COURT.—NOVEMBER 29.

(Before Sir Charles SARGENT.)

A SUIT BY THE LONDON BANK DISMISSED.

THE LONDON, BOMBAY, AND MEDITERRANEAN BANK VS. BADEE BEEBEE AND OTHERS.

Judgment was given to-day in this case, which was heard before his Lordship some days ago. Mr. Starling and Mr. Russell, instructed by Messrs. Tobin and Roughton, appeared for the plaintiffs; and Mr. Farran and Mr. Pherozsha Mehta, instructed by Mr. Shamrao Pandurang, for the defendants. The suit was brought against the defendants as the heirs and legal representatives of the late Cazee Bhawoodin to recover Rs. 12,000, alleged to be due by him for calls. In 1875 a suit was filed by the bank against Cazee Bhawoodin to recover the abovementioned amount, when he pleaded non-identity and want of notice of proceedings. After an enquiry a decree was passed in favour of the defendant, with costs. The bank now sued his heirs and representatives, who had filed a written statement of their defence stating that they had not in their possession any property belonging to the estate, and that as a decree had been passed in the deceased's favour on the same cause of action, the court had no power to hear this fresh suit; and further, that the plaintiffs had intentionally avoided bringing to the notice of the court the fact that the suit had been heard and determined in 1875. Sir Charles Sargent, after reviewing the circumstances of the case, dismissed the present suit with costs.

BENGAL.

THE RENT BILL.—It is asserted that in consequence of the opposition which the proposed Rent Bill has met with from the landholders in Bengal and Behar, and the great importance of the questions involved, the bill is to be transferred from the Bengal to the Viceregal Legislative Council. Mr. H. J. Reynolds, who has been especially placed in charge of the bill, is about to visit Behar to have an interview with the members of the Landholders' Association, which is to take place on the 29th instant.—*Englishman.*

A RACE-HORSE'S LAST JUMP.—Our readers may recollect the horse Grey Dawn, who, only a few weeks after he was landed by Mr. Weekes, ran Fisherboy so close at Barrackpore Races. After changing hands more than once, and running up-country with varying success, he became the property of a well-known sportsman at Cawnpore, who for some time used him as a pig-sticker. About a week ago the horse, which was for sale, was sent in charge of his syce to Oonao to be seen by an intending purchaser. On the way back he got frightened by a band of native musicians at the railway level-crossing. The syce, as is a syce's wont, let him go; and the horse, instead of galloping down the road, elected the line of rail, which here crosses the road at an oblique angle. The roughness and unusual appearance of the gang helped to increase his fright, and before he had gone a hundred yards he was tearing along like a thing possessed. A little further down the line he, however, came to a sixty feet span open iron bridge, the nature of which he could not see until he was on to it. Going too fast to stop, when he did see it, he tried to jump it, and when high in mid air the poor beast appeared to perceive the hopelessness of his effort, gave one last convulsive struggle, only to fall on to his head on the iron girder, twenty-six feet from the take-off side, and was killed on the spot. Curious to say, all the animal's four legs were broken. The body remained stuck between the girder and the rails, and a train just then due had to be stopped until the bridge was cleared. Had the train been going in the opposite direction, that is to say, down the incline, the result might have been very serious. As it was, thanks to the vigilance of the railway officials, the sporting owner was the only sufferer, barring the poor horse.—*Englishman.*

MADRAS.

THE DUKE'S VOYAGE HOME.—His Grace the Duke of Buckingham and Chandos went on board the s. s. Navarino on Friday afternoon, accompanied by Lady Mary Grenville and three of his Staff, in order to see the accommodation that will be reserved for his party to Suez, when the vessel returns to this port from Calcutta.—*Madras Mail.*

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL £3,200,000
RESERVE FUND £800,000

LONDON BANKERS: BANK OF ENGLAND, UNION BANK OF LONDON, Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO & SON.

LONDON OFFICE—52, THREADNEEDLE STREET, E.C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
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Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.

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The Bank receives Money on Fixed Deposits and allows Interests thereon as follows:—
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Do. do. 12 do. do. "

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The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Shanghai and Hongkong. It also grants Drafts on London and on its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By Order of the Directors,
J. BUCHAN, Acting Manager.

Bombay, 1st December 1877.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON AND CHINA.

HEAD OFFICE:—65, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

LONDON BANKERS.
BANK OF ENGLAND. | LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.

MONEY REMITTED

At current rates of Exchange by the Bank's Drafts on its Branches and Agencies in the East, and
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" SCOTLAND. | " PARIS.
and also on all the principal Towns in the AUSTRALIAN COLONIES, NEW ZEALAND, and TASMANIA.

If desired, the Bank will send the Drafts direct to the party whose address is given.

CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS OF CREDIT available in all parts of the world are issued for the use of Travellers.

CUSTOMERS' SECURITIES are taken charge of, Dividends collected, and Investments and Sales of all descriptions of Securities effected.

INTEREST

On Current Deposit Accounts is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum, on the minimum Monthly Balances, up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest will be allowed on balances of less than Rs. 1,000.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.
Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal interest will be allowed............ at 4½ p. ct. per annum.
Do. 6 do. do. do. 3 do.

All letters should be addressed, and hoondies made payable, to the AGENT, Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China.

REG. MURRAY, Agent.

Bombay, 4th November, 1880.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE ST., LONDON.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

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RESERVE FUND—£190,000.

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GRANTS DRAFTS on its HEAD OFFICE, LONDON BANKERS, FRANCE and GERMANY, as well as on the other AGENCIES and BRANCHES;

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INTEREST.

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A FIRST CLASS HOTEL, FOR FAMILIES AND GENTLEMEN.

ARDASEER MERWANJEE, Proprietor.

ENGLISH HOTEL,

HORNBY ROW.

Our NEW PREMISES have a delightful frontage, overlooking the Esplanade and freely open to the sea-breeze. This Hotel is in a central position, all the Public Offices, the two Railway Stations, and the Apollo Bunder being within a few minutes' walk. An excellent and liberal table.

PESTONJEE BAPOOJEE, Proprietor.

Bombay, January, 1880.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL AND PINTO'S HOTEL MATHERAN.

MR. J. C. PINTO, the Proprietor of the both well known Hotels begs to inform the public that the above Hotels are now OPENED to VISITORS. There are seven separate Bungalows attached to the Hotels well adapted for Families, for whose comforts every care is taken. The Hotels are well situated, occupy a central position, and are therefore very conveniently placed within the reach of several POINTS. They are also nearest to the Gymkhana and in a breezy locality under the shed of large trees, which diminish the glare and keep the extensive compound always fresh and cool.

To let, Parbul House, Rs. 300. Two families could be comfortably accommodated.

KHANDALLA.

HARDWICKE'S HOTEL

WILL BE OPEN FOR VISITORS ON THE 15TH INST.

5 minutes' walk from Railway Station.

KHANDALLA.

AT the request of many of his Constituents, Mr. Hardwicke, begs to inform the Public that he has succeeded in arranging a Lease of the late Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy's Bungalow, which WILL BE OPENED as a FIRST-CLASS HOTEL.

Mr. Hardwicke is in a position to engage good Ponies, and Tongas will be sent to meet every train.

Excursions weekly to Karli Caves. Croquet and Badminton grounds are in course of construction. All applications for accommodation must be addressed to HARDWICKE'S HOTEL, Poona.

Stabling for 20 Horses.

PAREL REFRESHMENT-ROOM,

OPPOSITE NEW WORKSHOP, G. I. P. R.

THE undersigned begs to announce that having become manager of the above ESTABLISHMENT he has introduced CHEAPNESS to ensure the patronage of the Public. Breakfast, Tiffin, and Dinner, consisting of substantial and tasty viands, will be served at convenient rates; and Liquors of all descriptions, Oilman's-stores, Perfumery, Tea, Coffee, &c., will be offered at a small percentage over cost price.

Treacher and Co's Sodawater, Lemonade, Tonic, and other Waters will be sold at their own rates.

Lovers of Billiards, Pools, Pyramids, &c., will also find great reduction of charges.

Contracts for refreshments, &c., at Parties, Concerts, Balls will be undertaken and satisfactorily carried out.

DHUNJIBHAI EDULJI BHARUCHA.

SEEDS! SEEDS!! SEEDS!!!

NOW AVAILABLE only the following collections of CARTER'S SEEDS in sealed fancy tin boxes.

Vegetable seeds at Rs. 15.
Flower seeds at Rs. 10.

As only a few boxes are now remaining, those who want to purchase them are requested to send in their orders at once. They will be sent post-free to any part of India from this day until further notice. Gentlemen not requiring the above boxes can purchase all sorts of very best and freshest Flower, Vegetable, and Lucern Grass seed in any loose quantity.

Terms.—Cash with order or instructions to send by V. P. Post.

PALEKAR & Co.

Kalbadevi Road, Bombay, 13th November, 1880.

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TENTS! TENTS!! TENTS!!!

THE undersigned begs to inform the Public that he has always in stock a large number of new and second-hand TENTS as under, FOR SALE or HIRE, at moderate rates. The second-hand Tents are new lined and complete with all conveniences. An inspection is early solicited.

DOUBLE POLE TENTS.

Dining Tents with 2 or 3 rooms	32' by 22'
Ditto	31' by 21'
Field Officers	29 by 17'
Captains	24' by 14'
Rowtee	24' by 14'
Stable for 4 horses.	

SINGLE POLE TENTS.

Subalterns	18' by 14'
Ditto	14' by 14'
Hill Tent	12' by 12'
Ditto	10' by 10'
Staff Officers	12' by 12'
Bechoba	12' by 12'
Ditto	10' by 10'
Stable for 2 Horses.	
Rowtee in Circular form.	
Necessary	5' by 5'
Ditto	4' by 4'

Field Service Tent for General Officers.. Weighing 200 lbs.
Ditto ditto for Commanding Officers Do. 150 lbs.
Ditto ditto for Officers Do. 80 lbs.

All applications addressed to the Undersigned will receive prompt attention.

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Invariably adopted when once fairly tried.

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CAUTION.—Genuine only with fac-simile of Baron Liebig's Signature in Blue Ink across Label.

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INVALUABLE for INDIA, on ACCOUNT of its KEEPING GOOD in the HOTTEST CLIMATES, and for ANY LENGTH of TIME.

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A NON-ALCOHOLIC SPARKLING RESTORER, OR GOOD TEMPLARS' CHAMPAGNE.

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PHOSPHO—Rs. 3 per doz., bottles extra.
PHOSPHO—Wholesale and Retail at 17, Church Gate Street.
PHOSPHO—May be had also at—
Messrs. Rodgers and Co., Messrs. Pearse's Refreshment Rooms, Apollo Bunder, Watson's Hotel, Waverley Billiard Rooms, Temple Bar, Apollo Pier Gardens, Jamsetjee Framjee, Borah Bazar Street, and at all Hotels and Refreshment-Room

SOLE PROPRIETORS,

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CARLTON WHISKY.

THE CARLTON WHISKIES, same as supplied to the Carlton and other London Clubs.

These Grand Old Whiskies are shipped only by RICHARD MATHEWS and Company, of London and Inverness, WHO ARE SOLE POSSESSORS OF THE BRAND "CARLTON."

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CUTLER, PALMER AND CO.

	Cash.	Credit	
	32 0	33 0	11 years.
	28 0	29 0	5 years.

Extract of Letter from Secretary of the Carlton Club:—"The consumption of this Spirit in the Club HAS GREATLY INCREASED since it has been supplied by your firm. There can be no doubt whatever about the Whisky being MOST EXCELLENT."

CAUTION.—It has come to the knowledge of the shippers of the "CARLTON" WHISKIES that the *empty bottles* have been dishonestly *refilled* with the *poisonous trash* very often *sold* in *India under* the *name of Whisky*, this is therefore to *caution* consumers to carefully examine the *Capsules* and *Corks* to see they have not been *tampered with*; also that the Corks, Capsules, and Labels are *branded* with *Trade Mark. Legal proceedings* will be taken against persons *infringing* the *rights* of the *Shippers.*

THE WESTERN INDIA SHIRT MANUFACTORY.

ASQUITH & LORD'S Shirts are now so well known throughout the East for their fit comfort in wear, style, and durability, comment thereon is unnecessary. A. and L are constantly receiving additions to their large stock of coloured French Cambrics, Oxford Cloths, Flannel, special Silk and Wool, &c., and they will be glad to forward patterns and instructions for self-measurement on receipt of application.

CASH PRICES.

		Rs.	a.
Fine Strong Longcloth for wearing under uniform, six for	Rs.	22	8
Best Longcloth Linen Fronts,	"	28	0
Ditto Collars attached,	"	31	0
Extra Superfine for Dress,	"	30	0
Ditto Collars attached,	"	34	0
The best French Cambric, Collars attached,	"	30	0
The best Oxford Cloth ditto,	"	36	0
The very best Wove Flannel, each Rs. 9,	"	52	0
The New Shrinkless Silk and Wool, most comfortable wear, each Rs. 9, six for	"	52	0
Spun Silk Shirts, each Rs. 12, six for	"	70	0
Linen Collars, all shapes, per dozen	"	6	8

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NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

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WATCH-MAKERS, JEWELLERS, ENGRAVERS
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HAVE REMOVED

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BUILT EXPRESSLY FOR THEM,

AT

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NEXT TO THE CURRENCY OFFICE, BOMBAY.

C. MARCKS & CO.

September, 1880.

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In all respects the PALL MALL GAZETTE maintains its old traditions as an independent Libera Journal.

NOTICES.

PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE PAINKILLER.

Perry Davis & Son, Manufacturers and Proprietors, Providence, Rhode Island, U. S. A.

UNSURPASSED AS A FAMILY MEDICINE AFTER FORTY YEARS' TRIAL.

IT is a purely and carefully prepared VEGETABLE COMPOUND And a complete mitigator of Pain. A capital antidote for SCORPION STINGS and SNAKE BITES,

AS an application for BRUISES, BURNS, NEURALGIA and RHEUMATISM, Has no equal

AS A REMEDY FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA.

Or any sort of Bowel Complaint it stands alone for efficiency and rapidity of action.

Full Directions accompany each bottle.
Retailed by chemists all over the world.
Beware of Imitations exposed for sale in the Indian Bazars.

GENERAL AGENT AT BOMBAY—
ESUFALLY HIPTOOLA,
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SARSAPARILLA.

Wilkinson's Essence or Fluid Extract of

RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA

Is the ONLY PREPARATION RECOGNISED by the FACULTY as a WONDERFUL PURIFIER of the HUMAN BLOOD.

It is not too much to say that those suffering from the effects of TROPICAL CLIMATES, such as TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ATTENUATION of BODY, ERUPTIONS, LASSITUDE, &c., will, by taking this extraordinary ESSENCE of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, soon find relief and ultimately a cure. It is asserted by those who take a little DAILY (in accordance with the instructions given) the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*
"We recommend your *Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla.*"—*Medical Review.*
"The only preparation for removing what may be called the Sequelæ of a mercurial course."—*Sir R. Martin.*
The late Lord Clyde, writing for a further supply of *Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla* says, "I am never without it, for when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."
"Your Essence of [illegible] ... cured me of a Torpid Liver after all other remedies failed."—*Earl of Aldborough.*

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THOMAS WILKINSON, 270, Regent St., London.
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CAUTION.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address, also Trade Mark (W. in a diamond), at the bottom of the bottle.

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BRONCHIO-THORACIC LOZENGES.

AROMATIC TINCTURE OF QUINODINE

WHITMORE'S
COMPOUND LINIMENT OF ARNICA.

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STOMACHIC AND LIVER PILLS.

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THOMAS WILKINSON, 270, Regent St., London.

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PROVISION FOR OLD AGE COMBINED WITH A PROVISION FOR THE WIDOW AND ORPHAN.

EXAMPLE.

A CIVILIAN, European or Native, aged 20 next birthday, wishes to lay apart a sum of about THIRTEEN RUPEES a month in such a way that his savings will be securely invested until the time of his retirement from Service; and that should he die beforehand, a provision will be secured for his relations. By payment of a sum of Rs. 163-0-0 per annum (or at the rate of about Rs. 13-0-0 per mensem) as the premium for an endowment Assurance, he will become entitled to Rs. 5,000 on attaining age 55; and should he die before attaining that age—even after payment of only one year's subscription—the full sum of Rs. 5,000 will be paid to his representatives. [Vide Table III. of Prospectus.]

THE SAME PROVISION, IF COMMENCED

at age 25 would cost about	FIFTEEN RUPEES a month;
at age 30	EIGHTEEN RUPEES a month;
at age 35	TWENTY-ONE RUPEES a month;
at age 40	TWENTY-EIGHT RUPEES a month;
at age 45	FOURTY-ONE RUPEES a month;

The rates for other Ages, also for Endowments payable at Ages 45, 50, and 60, and all further information, may be obtained on application. Premiums can be paid half-yearly, quarterly, or monthly, at slightly increased rates.

There is an obvious advantage in effecting Investments of this nature *early in life*:—by delay the rate of subscription increases;—death may occur before the intended provision is made;—or health may fail and render the life ineligible for Assurance.

ORIENTAL LIFE COMPANY

HEAD OFFICE:—ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

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IS THE
ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE (late Army Medical Staff) discovered a remedy, to denote which he coined the word CHLORODYNE. Dr. BROWNE is the sole inventor, and it is therefore evident that, as he has never published the formula, anything else sold under the name CHLORODYNE must be a piracy.

Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—All attempts at analysis have failed to discover its composition.

Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood stated publicly in Court that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the inventor of CHLORODYNE, that the whole story of the defendant was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to.—See the *Times*, July 13, 1864.

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The Right Hon. Earl Russell communicated to the College of Physicians, and J. T. Davenport, that he had received information to the effect that the only remedy of any service in Cholera was CHLORODYNE.—See *Lancet*, Dec. 31, 1864.

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Extract from *Medical Times*, Jan. 12, 1866:—"CHLORODYNE is prescribed by scores of orthodox medical practitioners. Of course it would not thus be singularly popular did it not supply a want and fill a place."

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